3/82

£12·50

London and North Western Railway.

Tourist Guide to North Wales.

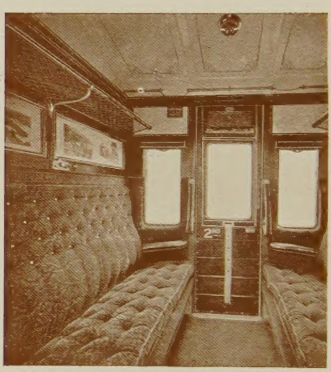
1909.

INDEX.

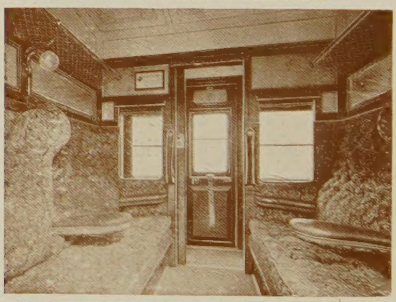
	PAGES.
Aberdovey	140
Abergele	43 to 45
Aberystwyth	136 to 139
Amlwch (for Bull Bay and Cemaes Bay	124 to 128
Bangor	90 to 94
Barmouth	141, 142
Beaumaris	100 to 103
Beddgelert	123
Bethesda	95, 96
Bettws-y-Coed	68 to 71
Blaenau Festiniog	74 to 76
Bodfari	28
Carnarvon	104 to 111
Chester	7 to 17
Colwyn Bay	53 to 56
Colwyn (Old)	50 to 52
Conway	77 to 79
Corwen	27
Criccieth	144, 145
Deganwy	76
Denbigh	28 to 32
Dolwyddelen to Blaenau Festiniog	72, 73
Harlech, and the Castle	143
Hawarden Castle	18
Holyhead	131 to 136
Holywell	33, 34
Llanberis (for Snowdon)	112, 113
Llandudno	57 to 61
Llandulas	48, 49
Llanfairfechan	87 to 89
Llanrwst	62, 63
Menai Bridge	97 to 99
Mold	18 to 21
Old Colwyn	50 to 52
Penmaenmawr	80 to 86
Pensarn	46, 47
Prestatyn	35, 36
Pwllheli	146, 147
Rhos	56
Rhosneigr	129, 130
Rhyl	37 to 42
Ruthin	22 to 26
Snowdon Mountain Rack Railway, The	114 to 119
Snowdon, A Trip to	120 to 122
Trefriw	64 to 67

It has long been a recognised fact that for a beneficial and enjoyable holiday there is no district with greater claims than North Wales. Beautiful and varied scenery is on all sides, the climate of the resorts is such as meet all requirements, and the apartments and hotel accommodation are generally of a high class character.

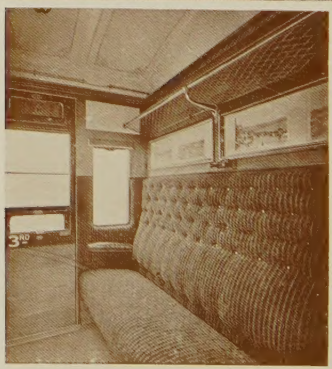
The great variety of the attractions offered by North Wales to the tourist renders it unique as a holiday country. At the flourishing sea-side towns with their fine promenades, public gardens, pavilions and theatres, are to be found the usual accompaniments of fashionable watering places, while for those who wish to spend a quiet holiday are numberless peaceful, out of the world villages, where the weary town worker may under the exhilarating influences of sunshine and pure breezes, repair his jaded energies



by a judicious "laze," or if his temperament will not permit of this, by good fresh and salt water fishing, or else on the excellent sea side golf links of which there are a large number.

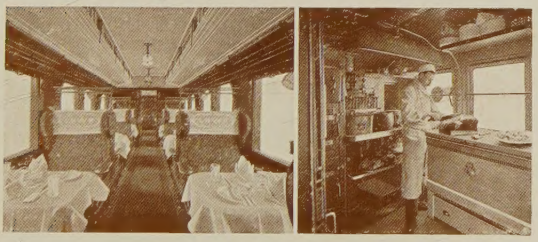


For the pedestrian and cyclist there is the endless charm of exploring this country, richly endowed with wild mountains, moors, and smiling valleys; while for the man with antiquarian tastes there are the ruins of world famous castles, Roman outworks, ancient churches and manors, grassy burial mounds and



Druidical cromlechs. These attractions however would be practically inaccessible to the busy man if the service and equipment of the trains to and from North Wales did not reach a high standard, but the excellent service of express and local trains established by the London & North Western Railway leaves nothing to be desired.

By its means all parts of the United Kingdom are placed in easy communication with North Wales, and when the numerous express trains



Dining Car and Kitchen.

and through carriages which enable passengers to make their journey without any change, are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the facilities offered from all parts and particularly from London, the Midland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire towns render the journey exceptionally easy and pleasurable.

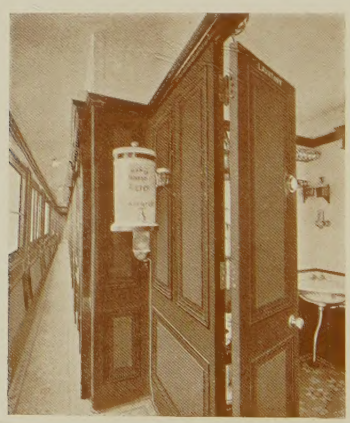
The accommodation provided for travellers by the London and North Western Railway is second to none, the clean exterior of the coaches creates a good impression which is not dispelled when

THROUGH COACH
EUSTON (LONDON) AND LLANDUDNO.

the luxurious compartments are entered.

Most of the through trains are composed of corridor stock and fitted with lavatory compartments, and on some of them luncheon, tea, and dinner can be obtained in the special cars provided for the purpose.

Hot or cold luncheon or tea baskets can also be secured at a number of the principal stations.



CORRIDOR AND LAVATORY.

The Walls and Suspension Bridge, Chester.

CHESTER.

We cannot attempt to give an adequate description of this grand old place. It is essentially a Roman city, the "walls grey with the memories of two thousand years," being on the identical lines drawn by the Imperial generals. The usual Roman plan, too, of four great streets (cut down several feet into the solid rock), running from a common centre, north, south, east, and west, and terminating at the gates facing the cardinal points, is quite sufficient to prove its origin, apart from its Latin name (it was the *Castra* or Camp of the 20th Legion). Some form of town, however, existed here before

the Roman invasion, but the history of the place previous to that date is lost in fable. A mere enumeration of the Roman antiquities would fill a chapter. The Roman walls, varying from twelve to forty feet high, were restored by Alfred the Great's daughter, Ethelfleda, 907, and from that date to the Fenian raid in 1867 Chester has been associated with almost every historic movement in the Kingdom. It was particularly prominent in the Great Civil War, being the first city that declared for Charles, and the last to succumb to the Parliamentary forces.

The walk round the city walls may be commenced at the East Gate. Proceeding northward we soon reach the Cathedral, a noble structure, erected in 1093 by Hugh Lupus, a nephew of

Chester Cathedral.

William the Conqueror. On the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., it was converted into the Cathedral Church of Chester. The greater part of the venerable building, as it now stands, is in the late Decorated Gothic style of the fourteenth century, but there are many traces of Norman and perhaps Saxon architecture.

Chester Cathedral is almost entirely built of the red sandstone, which is so plentiful in

Interior of Cathedral.

this district, and its principal portions seem to have been erected during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The blending of the different styles of architecture during those periods gives a pleasing variety to the massive pile. The west front, however, is decidedly the best though in a partially unfinished state. The

foundation of two towers was laid in 1508, which would undoubtedly have increased the imposing effect of this fine front. The entrance is formed of a Tudor arch, under a square head, with elegant spandrels, and a hollow moulding at the top.

Over this entrance is the great western window of the nave, with eight lights and elaborate tracery—all flanked by octagonal turrets with embattled parapets. The south front has a deep porch, with richly-panelled spandrels and an entrance under a Tudor arch of much the same design as that in the west front. The south side of the nave is not striking, but the south side of the transept is singular, if not handsome, being totally unlike the north wing in length and breadth, and has aisles on both sides, like the nave and choir. The choir is of considerable beauty, and the Gothic work at the sides has a most pleasing effect. The Lady Chapel and the Chapter-house, to the south of the choir, contain many examples of early English

PHŒNIX TOWER.

architecture. The square central tower, however, is decidedly the finest external feature of this venerable structure. It rises to the height of 127 feet from the roof of the chancel, has two pointed windows in each face, and also an octagonal turret at each angle. The beauty of the cloisters, the antiquity of some of the monuments, the elegant taste of others, the elaborately-sculptured Gothic screen, separating the nave from the choir, which has some rich and beautiful tabernacle work, and the fine Italian mosaic work in the north aisle, alike call for attention. The stalls have fine canopies, pinnacles, and pendants. The choir is paved with marble. This is by far the richest portion of the interior, and will merit all the attention the tourist has time to bestow upon it.

As we proceed along the walls from the cathedral, in front of us is the Phœnix Tower, on which Charles I. stood during the battle of Rowton Moor and witnessed the defeat of his army. Moving on in the direction of the North Gate, the original Roman walls can be seen, terminating in a cornice six feet below the parapet.

Water Tower.

We now arrive at

the North Gate, from the summit of which the view is most extensive, including the Welsh mountains and the Churches of Waverton and Christleton in the distance. Close outside the gate is the Blue-coat Hospital, founded in early times, destroyed during the Civil Wars, and rebuilt in 1700. Northgate Street, which runs from here to the Cross, is one of the Roman ways, reached by a flight of steps at the gate. Moving onward, a square building, called Morgan's Mount, on the right-hand side of the wall is reached. The summit commands a view of the river to the sea, embracing Flint Castle, the ruins of the Jubilee Column on Moel Fammau, and the Lighthouse on Ayr Point. Proceeding on our circuit we approach another tower, formerly known as the Goblin's Tower, but now called "Pemberton's Parlour." Inside the wall at this point is Barrowfield, the exercise ground of the Roman Legion. In this field thousands of the inhabitants were buried at the time of the Plague. "God's Providence House," in Watergate street, is pointed out as the only building in the city which escaped that dreadful visitation. We now approach the Water and Bonewaldethornes Towers. The river is now some distance from the the walls, but formerly ships were able to moor alongside the former tower. The mooring rings are still shewn. It was to this portion of the fortifications that Cromwell directed his fire when bombarding the city in 1645. His cannon were placed on the rising ground, to be seen on the opposite side of the river. Close under the walls is the railway viaduct of forty-seven arches, and the

The Cross.

iron bridge across the Dee. The handsome brick buildings to the left, as we walk towards the Water Gate, are the Infirmary and Queen's School. Beyond these buildings is the old Linen Hall, passing which we arrive at the Water Gate. From this gate we have a truly charming prospect. At our feet is the famous Roodee race-course. Beyond the race-course and above the bank on the opposite side of the river is Curzon Park, one of the best residential neighbourhoods of Chester, while a little to the left we catch a glimpse of the fine Grosvenor Bridge which spans the river by one arch of 200 feet, 40 feet high and 48 feet wide, notable as

having the largest single span of any stone bridge in the world. The foundation of the Grosvenor Bridge was laid in October, 1827, and the bridge opened by the late Queen (then Princess Victoria) in 1832.

God's Providence House.

Continuing the route along the walls, we now arrive at the Castle, the foundation of which is variously referred to the Roman era and the reign of William the Conqueror. On the left-hand is the Combermere Monument, erected at a cost of £7,000. Again resuming our circuit of the walls, we walk over the Bridge Gate (rebuilt in 1782), so called because it is the gate leading to the old bridge. Alongside the bridge are the old Dee Mills, the erection of which dates from a period long prior to the reign of Edward III. Who has not heard the song of the "Miller of the Dee?" In Lower Bridge Street, which leads from Bridge Gate, stands Gamul house in which Charles I. resided during the siege.

We next reach the New Gate, formerly called

Pepper Gate, a plain arched gateway erected in 1608, in place of a postern which formerly occupied the same position. Passing onward, we leave the Post-Office and Free Library on the right, and soon come to the East Gate, the point from which we started. This gate, built at the expense of the then Marquis of Westminster, consists of a fine centre arch and two posterns. The foundation stone was laid in 1768.

Watergate Row.

Outside the walls, between the Bridge Gate and East Gate, is the ancient Norman Church of St. John the Baptist, built partly on the site of a still older structure, formerly the Cathedral Church of the Diocese.

One of the many curious features of this fine old city is the Rows, which occupy the greater part of the old Roman ways—Eastgate Street, Watergate Street, Northgate Street, and Bridge Street. These

Rows, which are world famous, consist of two terraces of shops, one above the other—the "first floor front" of each house forming a sort of gallery over the ground floor. The galleries are reached by flights of steps at either end of the Row, and also at convenient distances in the interval.

It would be impossible to compress into this brief notice any adequate description of Chester, which possesses features of interest to the antiquarian, the lover of the picturesque, or the mere

Eaton Hall.

pleasure seeker, unsurpassed it may be said by any city in Great Britain. The Walls and the Rows are the only complete ancient specimens of the kind to be found in Europe.

Before leaving Chester, the tourist should endeavour to visit Eaton Hall, the palatial seat of the Duke of Westminster. It is about three miles distant, by way of Grosvenor Bridge, and is open to visitors by tickets, which they can procure at

the principal hotels and the Hall. It is a very elaborately pinnacled and turreted pile, 460 feet in length, is beautifully finished inside and out, and contains many fine paintings. The marble floor of the entrance hall alone cost 1,600 guineas. From this the tourist may form some idea of the magnificence of the building and its furniture. The gardens are also worth seeing.

Conveyance, regulated by the City authorities, can be hired at the following charges :—For one or two persons, any distance not exceeding one mile, 1s.; and for every additional half-mile, or fractional part of half-a-mile, 6d.; for over two persons, not exceeding one mile, 1s. 6d.; and for every additional half-mile, 6d.

A description of Chester would be incomplete without mention of the excellent boating to be obtained on the river. During the summer thousands of boating people from the towns in the neighbourhood avail themselves of the facilities. Steamers also run at frequent intervals.

The Cloisters, Chester Cathedral.

HAWARDEN CASTLE.

NOTABLE as the residence of the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is seven miles from Chester, and within walking distance from Queensferry, Broughton Hall, Hope, and Sandycroft Stations. From May to October there is free admission to the grounds and on Saturdays to the old Castle.

HAWARDEN CASTLE.

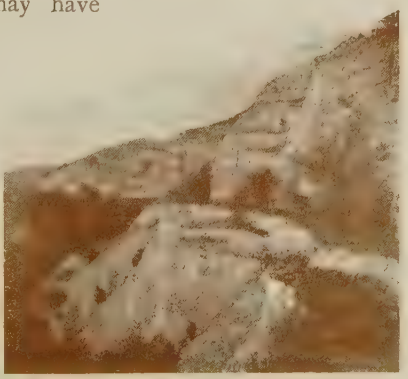
MOLD.

THE town of Mold has a population of 4,263, and consists principally of one broad street.

The Parish Church, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, is internally one of the finest in North Wales, stands on an eminence, and is of the time of Henry VIII. The fine tower is of a later date.

On the north side of the town of Mold is Maes Garmon, the scene of the celebrated Hallelujah victory in the year 420, the memory of which is perpetuated by an obelisk erected in 1736 by the late Nehemiah Griffith, of Rhual, who lies near to the spot.

Near to Mold is Foel Fenlli, or Benlli's Hill, called so after Benlli Gawr, a famous British chieftain, which hill is remarkable for having thereon a strong British post, fortified, as usual, with dykes and fosses. On a hill within five minutes' walk from Mold Station, on the Chester road, was discovered a gold breastplate or gorget, now in the British Museum. This is believed to have been part of Benlli's armour, who was buried in that spot. The lovely pleasure grounds of the Bailey Hill, about six acres in extent, are about five minutes' walk from the Mold Railway Station, and are peculiarly adapted for picnic parties. Mold being only half-an-hour's run from Chester. Excursionists may have a long day in this lovely district. Tennis, croquet, swings, etc., are available. The Leete, three miles in length, is a very favourite place for picnicparties,



The Leete

and all who visit this picturesque spot are abundantly rewarded. Near here the river Alyn runs for three-quarters of a mile under ground. Days and weeks would not exhaust the hidden beauties of the Leete, for anyone may visit and revisit these delightful haunts, and each time find some new feature. Tourists can either proceed to the Leete from Rhydymwyn Station, *via* the Logger-heads, or to Mold, and *vice versa*.

The Tower.

The whole neighbourhood abounds in delightful walks, all within easy distances, embracing objects of paramount interest to the botanist, geologist, and antiquarian: the old border fortress known as "The Tower" and the handsome white gates, of legendary fame, being objects of peculiar interest.

Moel Fammau is the highest peak in the Clwydian range, on the summit of which are the ruins of the Jubilee Tower commemorating the

fiftieth year of the reign of George III. This mountain is a favourite resort of pedestrians, tourists, and picnic parties, and from the spot the view embraces a grand panorama of the famous Vale of Clwyd, with backgrounds formed by the Snowdonian range to the right, the Arran and Cader Idris to the left, and on the east the charming Vale of Mold.

The town is well supplied with good hotel accommodation on the most reasonable terms. Posting to the adjacent places of interest can be arranged at moderate charges. During the season the London and North Western Railway Company issue tourist tickets to Mold, and excursions are run there at frequent intervals.

RUTHIN CASTLE, FROM THE FLOWER GARDEN.

RUTHIN.

THIS is a very ancient and picturesque town, and stands on a conical hill above the river Clwyd. Visitors are always struck with the foreign appearance of the place. It is said there is no town in England or Wales of the same size with so many verandahs and porches. There is one very peculiar specimen of architecture in St. Peter's Square—next door to the Castle Hotel—where may be seen dormer windows at four different elevations under one very steep roof.

The great object of interest in Ruthin is its Castle (the residence of Colonel Cornwallis West, Lord-Lieutenant of the County). It is a noble modern edifice, built of the red sandstone of the

district. The ruins of the old Castle, in part demolished during the Commonwealth, are well worth a visit, several relics of ancient armour being preserved in a portion known as the "Armoury."

The town has for very many years been renowned for its educational establishment, known as the Grammar School. It is largely endowed by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster (by whom it was founded in 1594), and by his nephew, Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, both natives of Ruthin. It has been famous for producing scholars, divines, lawyers, and statesmen, amongst whom may be mentioned Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York; Lord Kenyon; Dr. Wynne, Bishop of St. Asaph; Sir Thomas Maddock, Governor of Bengal; Dr. Wainwright, Bishop of New York; the Hon. Sir Watkin Williams, and Sir John H. Puleston, M.P. It has been selected by the Endowed Schools Commissioners as one of the two first-class Greek Schools for North Wales. In the year 1881 the school was reconstituted under a scheme prepared by the Charity Commissioners. Provision is made for all modern requirements, with accommodation for 120 pupils. The new site consists of 8½ acres of land, and commands a splendid view of the Vale of Clwyd and the surrounding country.

Just opposite the Grammar School stands the Ruthin County School for Girls, established in 1899, under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889.

The Governors were fortunate in securing for the purposes of the School a mansion standing

in two acres of grounds, charmingly laid out with gardens, lawns, and beautiful shady trees; and to the original building they have added a wing consisting of spacious classrooms, domitories, &c. The School has a thoroughly qualified staff of teachers, and is well furnished with all modern appliances.

St. Peter's Church, built in 1315, was made collegiate and parochial by John, son of Reginald de Grey. It is a large and handsome structure, erected by Henry VII., and thoroughly restored at considerable expense in 1858. The tower, which is surmounted by a graceful spire, contains a fine peal of eight bells. This beautiful building narrowly escaped destruction by fire on April 5th, 1904, when, unfortunately, a number of panels in the finely carved roof and some old oak furniture were destroyed. The other churches are St. Mary's (Llanfwrog) and St. Fagan's (Llanrhydd), at all of which English services are held every Sunday.

Ruthin is the assize town for the county of Denbigh, and the Court House in Record Street is one of the most commodious in the Principality. Here also is the King's Prison for the Counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Merioneth. It is a large and well-built structure. The Town Hall in Market Street is a fine building in the Gothic style of architecture, and forms a prominent object from the railway.

Moel Fammau is easily accessible from Ruthin, the distance to the summit being only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The views from this spot are unequalled, the cities

of Chester and Liverpool, with the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey, being distinctly visible, while Beeston Castle, the Wrekin, Snowdon, and Cader Idris are also prominent objects. Its accessibility from either side (Mold or Ruthin) renders it a very attractive spot during the summer months. The summit is about 1,850 feet above the level of the sea, and a pyramidal tower, now a ruin, was erected upon it in the year 1809 to commemorate the Jubilee of His Majesty King George III.

The surrounding villages are also exceedingly picturesque, especially that of Llanfair, D.C., about 2 miles distant, and within 5 minutes' walk of Eyarth Station. This parish is situated at the head of the Vale of Clwyd, and is much frequented during the summer months by tourists and families, good accommodation at moderate charges being obtainable at the farm houses in the neighbourhood. The village itself is quite a model one, and English services are conducted at the Parish Church every Sunday. The romantic and winding pass of Nant-y-Garth, through which the main road between Ruthin and Wrexham is constructed, and considered one of the most picturesque drives in the principality, is about 2 miles distant, and well worthy of a visit.

There is also a very pretty sylvan drive to the villages of Bontuchel and Gyffylliog, by way of Rhewl, along the margin of the river Clywedog.

Coedmarchan Hill is a very elevated and attractive spot, and being within easy walking distance of the town, is much frequented in

summer time, the views from this hill being very fine, extending from the upper end of the vale to the Irish Sea, a distance of 20 miles.

Frequent Trains are run to and from Chester and Rhyl.

Omnibuses meet all trains.

CORWEN.

THE principal places of interest in the vicinity of Corwen are—

Mynydd-y-gaer ...	1	mile distant.
Penpigin	½	,,
Cynwyd Water Falls	3	,,
Pont-y-Glyn	5	,,
Cerrig-y-druidion Falls	10	,,
Pentre Voelas ...	15	,,

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile, minimum, 2/6.

Good Fishing is to be had in the rivers Dee and Alwen, for which the charges are as follows:— For trout and grayling: season ticket, £1 10s.; weekly ticket, 7/6; day ticket, 2s. 0d.

Among the places of interest is Pen-y-pigin Woods, open to the public and largely patronised by picnic parties, for whom special provision has been made. The view from the top is very extensive.

The London and North Western Company's Trains run from Chester, Birkenhead, Liverpool, and Manchester, to Corwen, *via* the Vale of Clwyd, or *via* Mold.

BODFARI.

THE tourist who travels from Chester to Denbigh *via* Mold should arrange to call at Bodfari, the station next to Denbigh. Here he would get the first glimpse of the far-famed Vale of Clwyd, and the antiquarian would find interesting traces of a Roman encampment, also obtain a good view of the picturesque old town of Denbigh with its surroundings.

DENBIGH.

RISING to the south, from the plains of the richest valley in Wales, on a steep eminence, stand the Castle and the town, both of which have borne a conspicious part in the history of the

THE CROSS, MARKET SQUARE.

country. In the Castle, Prince Llewelyn held his last court or conference with the Barons of Wales before his ill-fated expedition to interest South Wales

in his cause; it also, for a season, constituted the entire empire of an equally ill-fated monarch Charles I., being the last fortress which held out for him in Wales. The Governor, Colonel Salusbury, was besieged by an old school-fellow, Colonel Mytton, and only surrendered after an heroic defence, and on conditions that he should march out with the King's colours flying.

Lovers of antiquity will find here a wide field of interest, and to those seeking the enjoyment of beautiful scenery and recreation few places can be

Interior of Denbigh Castle.

more attractive and enjoyable. The Castle is leased from the Crown, and managed, by a committee of residents, who, at great expense have cleared the interior, railed off dangerous parts, laid down Lawn Tennis Courts and Croquet Lawns, and provided a Gymnasium, which cannot fail to make the place attractive and enjoyable to young and old. There is also a Royal Bowling Green and an interesting Museum of Relics.

On the other side of the Castle close under

the walls, is Howell's School, a High Class School for orphans and other girls. It is managed by the Drapers' Company and a local Board of Governors, and is considered one of the best establishments for girls in North Wales. Its control has been the subject of debate in the House of Lords. The Town Hall was built by Robert, Earl of Leicester, whose portrait is in the Council Chamber; it is a plain building, and calls for no special comment. There are commodious market buildings conveniently situated. On the south side of Vale Street, a fine monument was erected, by public subscription, in honour of Dr. Pierce, who served the town and country both in a civic and professional capacity for a long period, and rendered invaluable service during the visitation of the cholera in 1832. St. Mary's Church is a modern edifice with a beautiful reredos (by Earp), which was the subject of some controversy when first erected. St. David's Church was recently rebuilt, the chancel and fittings being provided through the munificence of the late Dr. Turnour. The Parish Church proper is about a mile from the town, and called Eglwys Wen, or Whitechurch. It is dedicated to St. Marcellus; therein is a monumental brass to Richard Myddleton. Sir Hugh Myddleton founded the New River Coy., which was the first scheme for supplying London with water. There are also Chapels belonging to the various denominations. Many attractive drives and walks are to be found in the neighbourhood. On the Nantglyn Road, a path to the right leads through a well-timbered dingle along the river

Ystrad, to what is commonly called "Johnson's Monument," or, according to the vernacular "Bedd-y-Ci"—the dog's grave. Here is an urn-shaped monument erected to celebrate the spot where old Samuel Johnson used to sit and muse on things heavenly and earthly. In the centre of the valley is also a cottage known as "Dr. Johnson's Cottage;" a tablet above the door bearing the following inscription, written by himself:—

> Around this homely cot, this humble shed,
> If health, if confidence, if virtue tread,
> Though no proud column grace the gaudy door
> Where sculptured elegance parades it o'er,
> No pomp without nor pageantry within,
> Nor splendid show nor ornament is seen;
> The swain shall look with pity on the great,
> Nor barter quiet for a king's estate. 1768.

The distance from the town is about two miles.

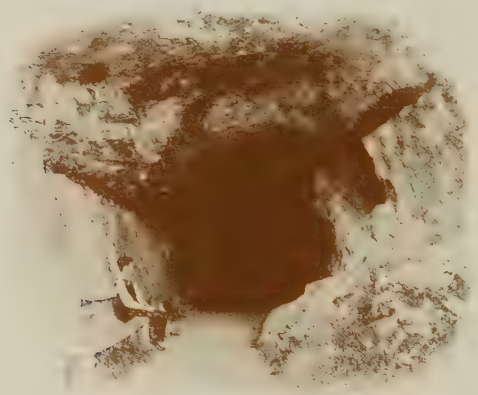
The Happy Valley and Brookhouse are two places well worthy of a visit on account of their rural beauty and tranquility. They are about a mile to the east of the town.

The "Crest" is another favourite walk, and from this place on the north side a fine panoramic view of the town and valley can be obtained, extending down to the sea.

Drives of various lengths can be obtained to places of interest in the neighbourhood, there being plenty of posting accommodation in the town. The drive from Denbigh to the celebrated Cefn caves is a very enjoyable one. St. Asaph, Llanrhaiadr, Ruthin, Henllan, Llansannan, are all within reasonable distance.

Perhaps the greatest modern attraction of the town is the fact that the renowned African explorer, the late Sir H. M. Stanley, was born "within its walls." Unfortunately, the house where he was born has been taken down, but its site is well known, and a model of it was made by a local man. It was situated within a few yards of the public entrance to the Castle, and photographs of the birth place of the hero of the Dark Continent can be obtained.

Good Fishing is to be had in the river Clwyd, and its tributaries *Clywedog*, *Ystrad*, and *Wheeler*;



Cefn Caves (St. Asaph).

also the River Elwy is within reasonable distance. The usual fishing tickets are issued in town. There is a good service of trains from all the principal towns of England.

Holy-well (Showing the Bath)

HOLYWELL.

The celebrated Holy Well of St. Winifred at this place is in high repute, especially among Roman Catholics, and has been renowned from time immemorial for its wonderful curative properties in rheumatic diseases, pilgrimages being made to it at various times. The flow of water is stated to exceed 20 tuns per minute.

Holywell is most charmingly situated at a considerable elevation above the sea level, and is yearly becoming more noted as a health resort, combining sea and mountain air. The approach from the station, following the stream flowing from the well, lined on either side by the old water mills, is most striking and picturesque.

The ruins of Basingwerk Abbey are situate near the railway station. The Abbey is supposed to have been founded in the twelfth century, but the exact date is uncertain; the ruins are interesting, and will amply repay a visit.

Pantasaph, distant about three miles from Holywell, is well worth a visit. This now famous and highly cultivated spot was, about sixty years ago, an obscure and wild place, and would in all probability have remained so had it not been for the Earl of Denbigh (then Viscount Feilding), who in 1849 commenced the building of a beautiful church in the locality, as a thank-offering from himself and Lady Feilding after their marriage.

The principal Hotels are the "King's Head." "Lambert's," and "Victoria."

The London & North Western Railway Company have established a service of Motor Omnibuses between Holywell Station and Town, and also between Holywell Station and Mold Station, through Northop.

For particulars as to Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.

The Well, Holywell.

PRESTATYN.

Is one of the oldest health resorts on the North Wales Coast, and increases in popularity year by year. It is said to have been the favourite watering place of a select few before the end of the eighteenth century, but by some means fell out of public notice. During recent years its rare natural attractions have again forced themselves to the front. Built in, as it is, on three sides by a chain of mountains, and nestling at their feet with the broad open sea in front, its air is peculiarly balmy and invigorating all the year round. The sea beach is equal to any on the coast, and the distance between the water and the mountain is so short that the visitors cannot fail to have the full advantage of both. Here are to be found also many subordinate spots of attraction—King Charles' bowling green, a magnificent height affording a view of the coast line almost unequalled, as also of the Welsh mountains in their various ranges, and Snowdon conspicuously. Here too is Boadicea's mountain grave, where the great Welsh Queen lies buried amid 60,000 of her devoted warriors. And here is the Great Talargoch Lead Mine, at one time a scene of activity and wealth. The walks in the neighbourhood are almost without number and deservedly famed for

Motor Train at Dyserth Station.

their rural beauty. Prestatyn is geographically the first of all the sea coast watering places along the line of the London and North Western Railway.

The authorities have now acquired the water undertakings, and an additional supply is being brought into the town.

A modern Town Hall, capable of seating 1,000 persons, has recently been built in the most central part of the town, close to the station. Miscellaneous entertainments and concerts are held here during the season.

Fast trains to and from the English towns call at Prestatyn.

A Rail Motor Train is run on the Branch Line from Prestatyn to Dyserth Mountain, and the trip is a favourite one among the visitors and residents.

Brakes run daily during the season to the following amongst various other places of interest in the neighbourhood :—

Dyserth Waterfalls.
Rhuddlan Castle.
Bodelwyddan Marble Church.
St. Mary's Wells.
Pant Asaph.
St. Asaph Cathedral.
Cefn Rocks and Caves.
Denbigh Castle.

Gardens and Palace Rhyl.

Photo. by] RHYL. [*Williams, Rhyl.*

RHYL.

RHYL is a favourite first-class seaside resort on the Chester and Holyhead section of the main line of the London and North Western Railway, between Chester and Holyhead. It is 30 miles from Chester, from London 209, Manchester 69, Liverpool 45, Birmingham 104, Leeds 109, Bradford 72, Crewe 51. During the season through carriages are attached to fast trains, to and from Rhyl, communicating with all the principal towns and centres in England.

The town is situated at the extremity of the far-famed Vale of Clwyd, 30 miles in length, which affords ample opportunities for trips, by rail and road.

In this vale are situated the famous castle and towns of Rhuddlan, Denbigh, and Ruthin; the Dyserth Waterfall, Cefn Caves, &c.

Fishing may be enjoyed in the rivers. The sands of Rhyl to the north are very extensive, and noted for their solidity and safety for bathers. The Esplanades (East and West Parades) are long and wide,

BODELWYDDAN MARBLE CHURCH.

Rhuddlan Castle.

and well asphalted. The views towards the sea, and of Snowdon and the Welsh mountains to the west, are second to none on the North Wales Coast. The rivers Elwy and Clwyd, meet a few miles to the south of Rhyl, and discharge their waters in the estuary of the Foryd, at the extreme end of the West Parade. A Pier 780 yards in length starts from the East Parade northward. A fine Marine Lake, with a water surface of 40 acres, has been constructed at great expense, and here boating and yachting can safely be indulged in. First class bathing facilities are also provided, while in the town there are excellent private and public baths. Bowling Greens have also been laid out in the lake grounds. Rhyl possesses excellent Golf Links, and for the convenience

of members and visiting golfers, ladies and gentlemen, a most comfortable club house has been erected.

A magnificent marine drive has now been completed by the extension of the Promenade to Foryd Harbour, and a circular drive, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, can now be undertaken. The roads are in fine condition for cycling, and Rhyl is an excellent centre for tours.

Although the town authorities had purchased and improved the gasworks, the Council have now spent £30,000 on an up-to-date electric light installation. The water supply is one of the best on the North Wales Coast, the supply being solely derived from a huge reservoir in the Denbighshire

Rhyl Promenade.

hills, many miles away. Thousands of pounds have in recent years been spent on new filter beds and other modern appliances. The drainage system is as perfect as science can make it.

Rhyl is noted for its bracing atmosphere and abundance of bright sunshine, its situation at the entrance to the Vale of Clwyd giving it an unique advantage. The town is not penned in by hills, and its remarkable absence from rain, snow, and fog makes it a charming summer and winter resort. Rhyl has gained a reputation for its health-giving properties. The statistics show that the improvements carried out have been of a most beneficial character.

The Royal Alexandra Hospital, which was entirely rebuilt in 1904, at great expense, is a conspicuous building on the sea-front.

Bodelwyddan Church.

There are a large number of well-built churches and chapels, belonging to the Church of England, the English and Welsh Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents, and a Roman Catholic chapel, also several philanthropic institutions connected with the convalescence of men, women, and children. Close to Rhyl is the celebrated "Marble Church" of Bodelwyddan, which cost £60,000.

The charges for road conveyance of passengers at Rhyl are as follows :—

For every hour, 3s. in the town and 1s. per mile in the country for one horse; 1s. 6d. for pair-horse vehicle; any distance not exceeding half-mile, 1s.; for every mile, and in proportion for any additional distance, 1s. Cab fares to places of interest in the vicinity of Rhyl :—

	Distance. Miles.	Fare. s.	d.
To Abergele	5	5	0
,, Rhuddlan Castle	3	3	0
,, Dyserth Waterfalls	4	4	0
,, Bodrhyddan	4	4	0
,, Bodelwyddan Marble Church	6	6	0
,, St. Asaph	6	6	0
,, Tremeirchion	9	9	0
,, Kinmel Park	8	8	0
,, St. Mary's Well	9	9	0
,, Cefn Rocks and Caves ...	9	9	0
,, Pant Asaph	15	15	0
,, Gwrych Castle	6	6	0
,, Tan'r ogof Caves	7	7	0
,, Talargoch Lead Mine ...	5	5	0

St. Asaph Bridge and Cathedral.

For the return journey the proprietors are authorised to charge half-fare, but this is done only in the busiest part of the season.

Good accommodation is provided at the numerous hotels and lodging-houses.

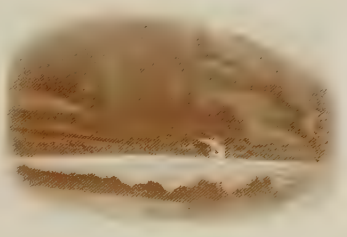
There are four or five arrivals at and despatches from an excellent post office in the centre of the town.

For particulars as to Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.

Interior of Bodelwyddan Church.

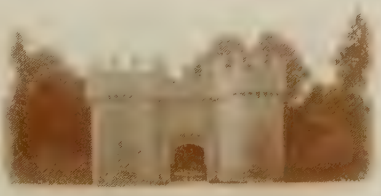
ABERGELE.

ABERGELE (the Torquay of Wales) has now become one of the favourite resorts on the North Wales Coast. The Pensarn beach, one minute's walk from the Railway Station, is considered one of the safest and finest on this coast. There are splendid views of the Isle of Man, Cumberland Hills, Liverpool, and Chester from the summit of the mountains, and, owing to the extreme mildness of the temperature, the district is eminently suitable for invalids.



ABERGELE WOODS.

The Town of Abergele is half-a-mile from the sea. The Parish Church is one of the oldest buildings in the Principality. Visitors are admitted daily during the summer season. Geologists and botanists find the plants and fossils furnished by the hills in the neighbourhood interesting, while



GATEWAY, GWRYCH CASTLE.

anglers can obtain good sport in the adjacent rivers. In the neighbourhood are :—

The Giant's Castle, one of the most complete Roman camps in the kingdom.

Gwrych Castle, a fine mansion, the residence of the Countess of Dundonald.

The building comprises eighteen lofty embattled towers, the principal of which, called Hesketh Tower, is ninety-three feet high.

Yr Ogof (the cavern), one of the most magnificent natural caverns in Europe.

Coppa'r loylfa, the remains of an ancient British tower of great strength, the north front of which

Dundonald Avenue.

is defended by an almost perpendicular precipice 196 feet in height.

Ffynnon Elian, or Cursing Well of St. Elian.

The pretty village of Llandulas, where Richard II., on the pretence of meeting Bolingbroke, was betrayed by the Earl of Northumberland into the hands of his rival to the throne.

Good boarding-houses exist in the village of Pensarn.

There is a large and well-kept "Lawn Tennis" ground, "Bowling Green," and "Cricket" ground at Pensarn, to which visitors are admitted.

Other places of interest in the neighbourhood of Abergele are the following :—

Llandulas	3½	miles distant.
Rhyl, over Foryd Bridge	4	,,
Bodelwyddan Church ...	5	,,
Rhuddlan Castle ...	6	,,
Colwyn Bay	6	,,
Llanfairtalhaiarn ...	6	,,
St. Asaph	8	,,
Dyserth Waterfall ...	8	,,
Coed Coch Grounds ...	8	,,
Llandrillo Weir... ...	8	,,
Llangerniew	10	,,
Cefn Rocks and Caves...	10	,,
Moelfre Mountain ...	12	,,
Pant Asaph Monastery...	16	,,

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile, and 3d. for driver, half fare back.

Gwyrch Castle, Abergele.

PENSARN.

ABERGELE AND PENSARN STATION).

PENSARN BEACH is unrivalled for its hard sands extending about two miles to the west, and four miles to the east, upon which bathing, cricketing, cycling, golf, hockey, walking exercise, or donkey and pony riding can be freely indulged in, and children can enjoy in perfect safety the favourite exercise of "sand castle" building, for which appropriate prizes are given during the season.

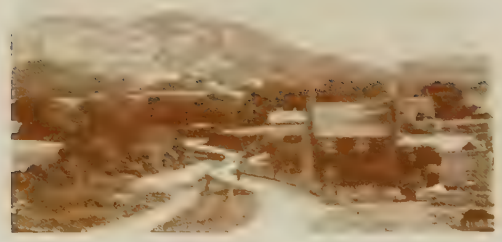
The railway embankment promenade, built at great expense to protect the Railway, being elevated and protected, forms a wide and safe promenade for about two miles in the direction of Rhyl, and is available, with egress to the sands at short intervals, for bath chairs, perambulators, as well as for pedestrians; upon it visitors may enjoy the bracing sea and mountain air, and fine views are obtained of the surrounding hills, St. Asaph Cathedral, Rhuddlan Castle, the Marble Church, while nestling, as it were on the hillside may be seen the domains and mansions of Bodelwyddan Hall and Park, Kinmel Hall and Park, Bryngwenallt, and Gwrych Castle and Park. Following the Coast Line are to be seen Colwyn Bay, and the Carnarvonshire hills as far as Llandudno and the Ormes Head.

The Pensarn parade and bathing van ground is situated in a delightfully sunny place, close to

the Railway Station, with an extensive natural promenade beyond to "Tanyrogo," about two miles.

The accommodation for visitors at Pensarn is very compact, the houses being large and commodious, facing due north and due south, with a large green having seats for visitors and children, while the water and sanitation are perfect. Within three minutes walk of the Shore Station are the Lawn Tennis Ground, the English Church, the Chapel, Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices, etc. The walks and drives among the hills are unsurpassed.

St. Asaph Cathedral



LLANDULAS FROM THE RAILWAY STATION

LLANDULAS.

LLANDULAS, on mountain-limestone formation, is situated in the midst of varied and picturesque scenery, abounding with beautiful walks and drives. The neighbourhood presents many features of interest to the antiquarian, the geologist, and botanist. A little to the east of the village, lies the noted pass of Cefn Ogo. Here the Saxon king Harold was defeated by Grufydd ap Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales; and Hugh Lupus, in the reign of William the Conqueror, on his march to invade the Isle of Anglesey was attacked by a band of Welshmen. In the reign of Henry II., Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, fortified himself in the pass, and, after a sanguinary battle, checked effectually the invasion of his dominions by the English king. Near here Richard II. was, through the treachery of Percy, Earl of Northumberland, taken prisoner and placed in the power of his enemy, the Duke of Lancaster. It has been said that on no spot in the Principality

has more blood been shed than in the Defile of Cefn Ogo.

The rock of Cefn Ogo extends for a mile, and has at its northern extremity a remarkable cavern. On the summit of the southern end are to be seen the remains of an old British encampment, near which is "the needle's eye." The railway viaduct is remarkable for the fact that, after being destroyed by a flood, it was re-built in one month. From the Llysfaen mountain, extensive views of the coast line can be obtained.

LLYNDIR

The "Black Dingle," containing some delightful scenery, is five miles distant. The parish church, a pretty edifice, charmingly situated, was built in 1869 by the late Mr. Banford Hesketh, of Gwrych Castle, to replace an existing uninteresting structure.

In regard to Llandulas considered as a health resort, the Public Officer of Health (Colwyn Bay), states:—"Like Abergele and Pensarn, Llandulas has a genial climate, with a low rainfall. The prevailing winds are from the south and west. The temperature here is always above that of the south coast of England (see *Times* weather chart), which, with freedom from fog, and shelter from Atlantic gales, constitutes this district an ideal one for the open-air treatment of consumption."

(OLD) COLWYN.

THIS beautifully-situated town seems destined to develop into one of the most notable residential resorts along the North Wales Coast. The strides made in that direction of late years by the erection of numerous extensive mansions and residences is simply astonishing. Old Colwyn is most centrally situated on the Chester and Holyhead Line, while the many conveniences offered by the Railway Company to all the principal towns of England enhance its popularity considerably. The place combines the advantage of picturesque scenery, salubrity of climate, and in the eyes of the visitor seeking a quiet resting place, is free as a summer resort from the drawbacks of the populous seaside towns.

BEECH ROAD.

The remarkable absence of rain and fogs makes this town a favourite winter resort; its average annual rainfall is less than 30 inches, and being so secluded and sheltered from the east wind, Old Colwyn offers to invalids a climate unsurpassed in North Wales.

The sea bathing is particularly good and safe, and the beach is considered exceptionally fine. The walks in the neighbourhood are without number, and are deservedly famed for their rural beauty.

The water supply is derived from the Cowlyd Lake in the Carnarvonshire Hills, a distance of 23 miles, which is 1,100 feet above the sea-level. The water is of the purest description, and the supply is practically unlimited.

Street in Old Colwyn.

Old Colwyn has a number of well-built churches and chapels belonging to the Church of England, Welsh and English Baptist, English and Welsh Congregationalists, Calvinistics, and Wesleyans, while a Roman Catholic chapel has recently been built at Colwyn Bay, within easy reach of this town.

The hotel accommodation is excellent, and the extensive and numerous lodging-houses of a superior character offer ample accommodation for visitors at reasonable charges.

Within easy distance are places of interest of great resort, notably Coedcoch Grounds (3 miles);—Black Dingle (3 miles);—St. Elians Cursing Well (2 miles);—Llysfaen Old Telegraph Station (1 mile) was one of the chain of telegraph stations from Holyhead to Liverpool, by means of which the news of any vessels was conveyed from station to station to Liverpool prior to the introduction of the

electric telegraph system—from this station a fine view is obtained; including the Isle of Man on a clear day, the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee rivers, the Clwydian Range and Moel Fammau, the Welsh Hills and the Isle of Anglesey.

Llysfaen Church (1 mile) was built in the thirteenth century. The present vestry, a small room with one window, was the original church, a portion which is now the North Aisle being added to it some time in the eleventh century.

St. Trillo Chapel and Holy Well (2 miles) is part of an ancient monastery built about the fifteenth century;—Brynmaen Church (3 miles);—Llandulas (2 miles);—also Tanyrogof Caves (3 miles), said to be one of the most magnificent natural caves in Europe; Gwrych Castle and Grounds (3 miles);—Bodelwyddan Marble Church, which cost £60,000 (9 miles).

The following places are within easy distance by rail:—

Rhuddlan Castle...	12 miles.
St. Asaph Cathedral	14 ,,
Conway Castle	6 ,,
Conway Suspension and Tubular Bridges...	6 ,,
Aber Waterfalls	18 ,,
Rhyl	9 ,,
Holywell, St. Winefred's Well	24 ,,
Snowdon...	35 ,,
Bettwsycoed	21 ,,
Menai Bridge	22 ,,
Penmaenmawr	11 ,,
Llanfairfechan	14 ,,
Bangor	21 ,,
Llandudno	9 ,,
Denbigh Castle	20 ,,

Photo. by] COLWYN BAY. *[Frith, Reigate.*

And Rhos-on-Sea Village and Pier in the Distance.

Marine Drive, Colwyn Bay.

COLWYN BAY.

This place has in recent years grown so rapidly that it may now claim to be one of the first watering-places on the North Wales Coast. Its special feature is its extremely sheltered position between Llandulas Head on the East and Bryn Euryn and the Little Orme on the West, which, however, are not in such close proximity as to affect the bracing character of the climate. To the many attractions which the town can boast there has been added the handsome Victoria Pier and Pavilion, erected at a cost of £50,000 from the designs of a distinguished firm of engineers. The Pier, gracefully yet strongly made, stands in the centre of the Bay, and the Pavilion, with its Oriental domes, is a very elegant structure, capable of seating 2,000 people. The Pier has recently been extended 140 yards, and an open-air stage erected at the end, where miscellaneous entertainments, by the best artistes, are given afternoon and

evening, daily during the season. The space set apart is covered with an awning to protect the public from the sun or rain.

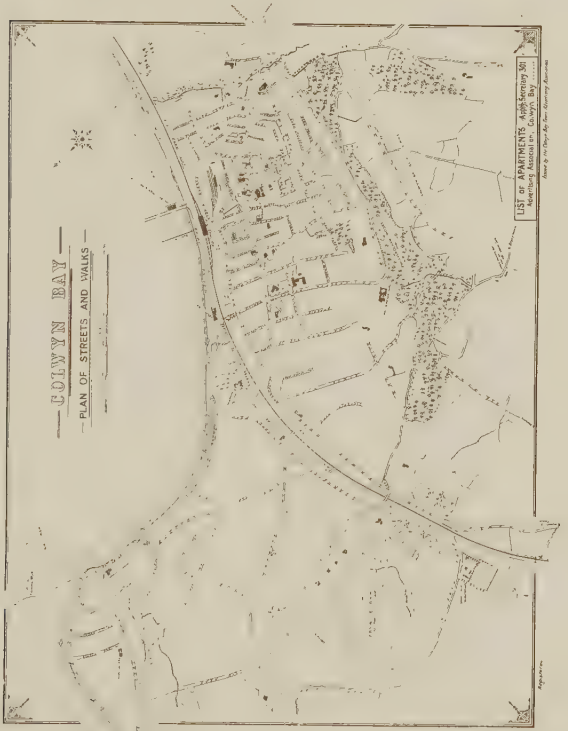
The sea bathing is both safe and good, and the walks in the neighbourhood are exceptionally attractive and picturesque. The well-known Pwllycrochan Woods, extending along the entire back of the town, are open to the public, and afford cool, shady strolls in the hottest weather. Of late years Colwyn Bay has been more and more resorted to in winter, and medical men at Manchester and elsewhere are known to entertain a very high opinion of the beneficial effects of its climate during the winter months for persons suffering from chest and other complaints.

In the Woods.

Another feature of Colwyn Bay is its remarkably dry atmosphere, the average annual rainfall being less than 30 inches. This, considering that no more than 10 miles away in a south-westerly direction the rainfall is quite double that amount, is somewhat of a phenomenon, but is believed to be accounted for by the fact that the rain clouds as they come up from the South West are tapped and emptied of their contents by the Carnarvonshire range of Mountains, thus giving Colwyn Bay the benefit not only of a decrease of moisture, but also of the increase in heat which, as is well known, results therefrom.

The water supply is derived from the far-famed

Cowlyd Lake, the finest in the Snowdonian Range, and one of the largest in Wales. This was fixed upon as the best source of supply available, and, as a natural lake, no better could be found in



the whole Principality. It is situated among the Carnarvonshire range of mountains, about 5½ miles from Trefriw, and about 16 miles distant from Colwyn Bay, and nearly 1,200 feet above sea-level.

The water can be drawn from this lake to a depth of 14 feet, and there is a supply calculated to last for eighteen months, even if no rain fell during that period of time.

LLANDRILLO CHURCH.

There is now one of the finest esplanades in the kingdom, extending from Old Colwyn Station to Rhos Trillo, a distance about 2¼ miles.

The drives include Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph, Rhyl, Bodnant Hall, Bettws-y-coed, Capel Curig, Llyn Ogwen, Penmaenmawr, Conway, and Llandudno, to most of which places well appointed four-horse coaches ply regularly, while the train service is so arranged that a visit may be paid to the Snowdon District and other beauty spots of North Wales, and the return accomplished the same day. The Company, recognising the marvellous growth of the place and its possibilities in the future, have erected a new station at an enormous cost, and have effected great improvements in the train service between the English towns and Colwyn Bay. The journey from or to London may now be accomplished in five hours, from Manchester and Liverpool in less than two hours, and from Birmingham in four hours.

Visitors will find the station yard well supplied with open and closed cabs, hotel omnibuses

and outside porters, while the Company's own system of collection and delivery of passengers' luggage is also in force.

A short distance west of Colwyn Bay, and at the end of the Promenade, is situated the village of Rhos which is very rapidly growing in favour on account of the charming neighbourhood and bracing climate. Under the name of Llandrillo yn Rhos it has long been celebrated for the fishing weir dating from the middle ages.

New Rhos.

A list of appartments can be obtained post free on application to the Town Advertising Association, Colwyn Bay.

For particulars as to Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.

DISTANCE FROM COLWYN BAY TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Llanfairtalhaiarn (Trout Fishing) ...	11	Llandrillo Fishing Weir	2
Coed Coch	6	Llandudno	6
Black Dingle	8	Conway Castle ...	5

Llandulas	4	Penmaenmawr ...	10
Tanyrogo Caves ...	5	Llanfairfechan ...	13
Abergele and Gwrych Castle	7	Aber Waterfall ...	15
Bodelwyddan Marble Church ...	11	Bangor...	20
St. Asaph Cathedral ...	13	Beaumaris	27
Rhyl Palace and Summer Gardens	12	Glan Conway	4
Rhuddlan Castle ...	12	Bodnant Hall... ..	8
Kinmel Deer Park ...	10	Tal-y-cafn	9
		Llanrwst	15
		Trefriw	15
		Bettws-y-Coed ...	20

Fare, 1s. per mile out and half fare back.

Photo. by] LLANDUDNO. *[Slater, Llandudno.*

Happy Valley, Llandudno.

LLANDUDNO.

Called "the Queen of Welsh watering-places," one of the favourite summer resorts and bathing places of North Wales, is situated in a neighbourhood of much beauty.

It is also noted for the salubrity of its atmosphere; in fact it will in that respect compare favourably with the most agreeable of the southern watering places. The winters are very mild, and on that account Llandudno is a desirable winter residence. The sanitary arrangements and water supply are perfect.

The Urban District Council have erected an Electric Lighting Works, &c., at a cost of upwards of £30,000.

The town commands an extensive view of the Irish Sea, and its beach (Llandudno's first attraction) is admirably adapted for bathing, which may

be indulged in at all times of the tide. The Iron Pier, 1,350 feet long, erected at a cost of about £30,000, is also a great attraction. An excellent band performs twice daily during the season, and other entertainments are provided.

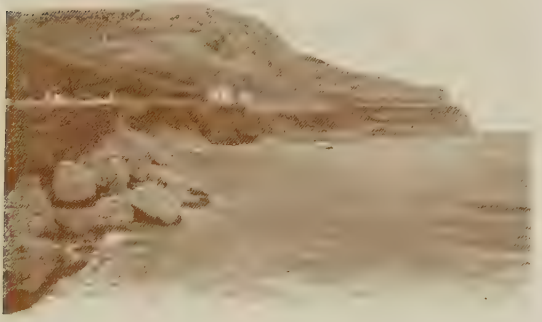
St. Tudno's Church, Llandudno.

The musical arrangements for the delectation of the visitors in connection with the Pavilion and also the Parade are everything that could be desired for the most refined taste. The Pavilion band has forty, and the "Parade and Town" band 20 performers, many of them of exceptional merit. It may well be said that Llandudno stands second to no other watering place in this respect.

The Promenade is one of the finest in Great Britain, and is lighted the whole length by electric arc lamps. A number of ornamental shelters have been erected. The roadway has recently been asphalted, and is a great boon to cyclists and others.

The improved approach from the Promenade, together with the Grand Pavilion erected by the Pier Company, add greatly to the comfort of Visitors. In the Pavilion (which is capable of seating four thousand persons) concerts, &c., are held during winter as well as summer. In inclement weather the regular band performances are given in this place.

The charge for admission to the Pier is 2d. each person up to 5 p.m., the charge including admission to the concerts. After 5 p.m. the charge is 6d., which includes admission to the evening concerts. Tickets at a reduced rate may be obtained for any period.



Marine Drive, Llandudno.

There are also two excellent Opera and Play Houses to meet the tastes of theatre goers (the New Grand and the Prince's), where companies of the highest order give performances daily.

There is every facility for boating; a cruise round the Great Ormes Head and the Little Ormes Head being very favourite trips.

There are numerous churches and chapels of all denominations.

Among the places of interest in the vicinity are the following:—

The Great Ormes Head, one of the most interesting features, affording a most pleasant

promenade with splendid sea views, and an extensive inland prospect. A carriage drive has been constructed round the headland, passing the Lighthouse, and close to the remains of Gogarth Abbey, giving a most enjoyable ride of nearly 6 miles. Brakes and hackney carriages run along the Drive at all hours of the day during the summer months at reasonable fares, and sea excursions may be made daily up the Straits, and to Puffin Island and Moelfra Bay (scene of the wreck of the "Royal Charter") and other places on the coast.

St. Tudno's Church, on the top of the Great Ormes Head, is an object of great interest, and in it services are held regularly during the season. It was originally founded by St. Tudno, the patron saint of the district, about the beginning of the seventh century, but the present building was probably built about the twelfth century. Snowdon, and the whole range of the mountains at its feet, can be plainly seen from the top of the Orme. The Cable Tramway to the summit of the Great Orme was completed and ready for public use at the beginning of the 1903 season. The Little Ormes Head, Eglwys Rhos Church, Gloddaeth Hall, and Llandrillo Church and Bay can be easily reached by road from Llandudno. Gloddaeth Hall, the seat of Lady Augusta Mostyn, has many attractions. The ancient mansion is famous for its historical associations; the park surrounding it is at all times open to visitors, and is a favourite resort.

Excursions may be made daily by rail and road to all the principal points of interest in the

Snowdon District, and these trips, it may be truly said, are run through scenery which for picturesqueness and interest cannot be surpassed in any part of the kingdom.

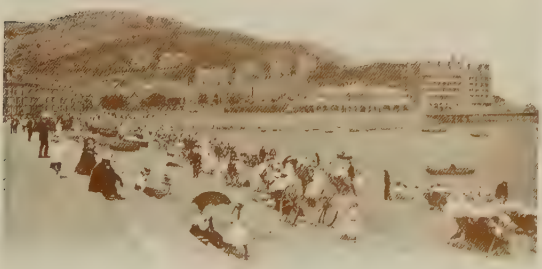
Places of interest in the neighbourhood, and distances, are as follows :—

Gloddaeth	2	miles distant.
Conway	4	,,
Round the Marine Drive	6	,,
Llandrillo-yn-Rhos...	6	,,

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile ; half fare back. The hotels are both numerous and good.

A fuller illustrated Guide, with an official list of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Apartments, etc., will be supplied to applicants remitting postage (1½d.), to the Secretary of the Improvement Committee, Llandudno.

For particulars as to Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.



Front and Sands, Llandudno.

LLANRWST BRIDGE.

LLANRWST.

LLANRWST is a market town, and possesses many interesting features, among which may be mentioned the old Welsh Church, venerated on account of its containing the stone coffin in which the remains of Llewelyn, the last of the native Princes, were deposited.

The bridge built by the celebrated Welsh architect, Inigo Jones, is a fine structure, spanning the Conway in three arches. The view from the bridge, looking up the River, is extremely beautiful, whilst the situation affords the angler a ready means of plying his sport.

Gwydyr Castle, the seat of Earl Carrington, open to visitors, will well repay a visit by the Tourist. The Castle is an ancient structure,

well preserved, and to admirers of fine oak carving and tapestry will be found particularly interesting.

In the neighbourhood is the Grey Mare's Tail Waterfall, which tourists should make a point of visiting.

Breaks, carriages, &c., can be hired at the station. The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile, and 3d. for driver, and half fare back.

For particulars of Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.

Beaver Bridge, Bettws-y-Coed.

Conway Road, Trefriw.

TREFRIW.

The tourist from south or north will, in all probability, make his way to Trefriw, *via* Llandudno Junction. The railway takes you up the charming Vale of Conway, and Trefriw, which is distant about one mile from Llanrwst station, lies on the right of the valley. When the visitor first makes the acquaintance of Trefriw, the suggestion will be conveyed to his mind that he is looking on a Swiss valley. There is more than a passing likeness to Helvetia in the scenery, and the houses are not unlike the chalets familiar to us in the landscapes of the South. There is one main street in the village, kept beautifully clean, for the inhabitants vie with one another in their

efforts to make the resort attractive to visitors. What lends a most picturesque air to the place is the fact that the River Conway touches Trefriw, and brings with it a diverse and varied feature over the landscape. You can sail from Llandudno in little steamboats to Trefriw, a most pleasant excursion.

If one asks what there is to do at Trefriw, the reply is, anything and everything a reasonable man can want in a holiday resort. If he is a golfer there is provided ample means for gratifying his liking for the "Royal Game." If he is a disciple of gentle Izaak Walton, he will find plenty of scope for his skill as a fisher. If he enjoys pedestrianism, he can discover few places where, within easy distances, there are so many charming walks leading to places rich in historical interest. If he is an antiquary, there will be plenty of material here for his study. If he is a geologist, he can gratify his scientific aspirations in almost every direction. If he cares for boating, the river is at his feet—in short, there is abundance of interest here for "all sorts and conditions of men." Take, for example, the Crafnant and the Fairy Falls, these are nigh at hand. Crafnant Lake, three miles off, will form an angler's attraction. You will walk to Llanrhychwyn and see the view from the hill top, and the church, dating from the eighth century, will interest the lover of ancient things. Lake Geirionydd is worth a visit, and the Maen-Lyle or "rocking stone" on the east ridge of the lake, will call

to mind the similar stones with which Cornwall abounds. Gwydyr Castle is near to you here, and the "Grey Mare's Tail" waterfall will be an additional attraction. The beauty of Trefriw is that all its attractions are within easy distance. The Porthlwyd Fall, for example, is only two miles beyond the Spa and Bettws-y-coed is an easy walk. There are few prettier scenes, indeed, than that presented by the Mill and Fall at Trefriw Bridge itself, so that one may safely say the whole environment of the resort is such that it nestles in a "bower of beauty" of Nature's own making and adornment.

Now to consider Trefriw from the aspect it presents as a Spa and health-resort. The air, first of all, is bracing and innervating. It will tone up the tired man, even if he but rest in it, and do "an open air cure" in his own way. There are no violent alternations of temperature. The nearness of the Sea prevents that, and one of the points about Trefriw which invalids should note is that it represents precisely that combination of qualities which render it suitable equally for those who cannot face the bracing sea, and for those who demand an invigorating atmosphere. This, in fact, is a point worth noting. The water supply is pure and abundant.

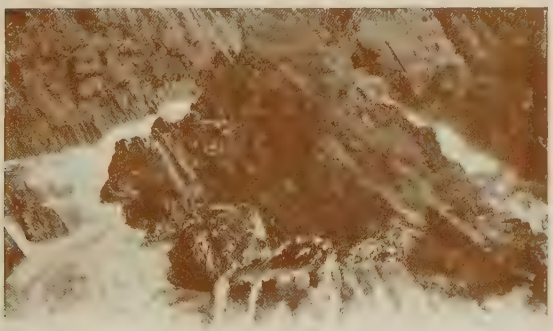
The Spa at Trefriw is in many respects unique in character. Its waters belong to the Chalybeate class, that is to say, they are of the iron type. Leading physicians speak in terms of the highest approval of the waters of Trefriw.

One says they rank "amongst the finest Chalybeate waters of this or any other country." This is strong, but it is just praise. Another says that Trefriw waters contrast very favourably with the properties of the waters at Schwalbach or other chalybeate districts, and a very distinguished London medical man says, "The iron water is certainly among the best, if it is not the very best, in this country."

In the summer a conveyance meets all Trains at Llanrwst and Trefriw Station, by which passengers for Trefriw are conveyed at a moderate charge.

Steamers, conveying passengers, ply between Conway and Trefriw daily during the season; the sailings vary according to the state of the tide.

For particulars as to Hotels and Boarding Houses, see end pages.



Conway Falls, Bettws-y-Coed.

BETTWS-Y-COED.

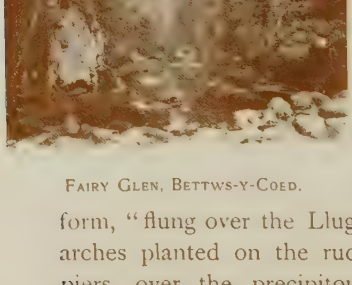
DELIGHTFULLY situated on the borders of the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon, in the midst of what is, perhaps, the most charming scenery in North Wales, is the resort of artists all the year round.

Bettws-y-Coed is a good centre from which to explore the eastern district of Snowdon ; and among other places to be visited in the immediate vicinity may be mentioned the Fairy Glen, the Miners' Bridge, the Swallow Water Falls, Pentre Voelas, Gwydyr Castle, visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales a few years ago ; the Lledr Valley, the Conway Falls, Pandy Mill, and Machno Falls. Visitors should obtain a copy of the Rail and Road Tours Book issued by the Railway Company which will show in what way it is easiest to reach the more distant points of interest, such as the Vale of Nant Ffrancon, the Pass of Llanberis, Capel Curig (a good fishing

THE MINERS' BRIDGE.

station in the heart of the Mountain District), from which the lofty mountain heights of Carnedd-Llewelyn, Carnedd Dafydd, Moel Siabod, Glyder Fawr, and Glyder Bach may be readily ascended, and the Lakes Ogwen, Idwal, Bychan, Geirionydd, and Crafnant visited.

Elsi Lake, about one mile distant, affords good fishing. Lady Willoughby has recently opened two new paths to Elsi Lake, which considerably shorten the distance, besides affording splendid views of the valley and the surrounding mountains. The new paths abut the main road at points near the "Royal Oak" Hotel and Pen Dyffryn.



Fairy Glen, Bettws-y-Coed.

Near Bettws-y-Coed is Pont-y-Pair, a stone bridge of singular form, "flung over the Llugwy," consisting of four arches planted on the rude rocks that form the piers, over the precipitous walls of which the floods often pour their foaming cataracts. The high road from Llanrwst crosses the Waterloo Bridge, constructed of a single arch of iron of 105 feet span, which has taken its name from the fact that it was built in the year in which that battle was fought. This bridge marks the boundary between Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire.

The River Conway with its tributaries the Llugwy, the Lledr, and the Machno, which join the Conway at or near Bettws-y-Coed, provide

excellent trout, sewin, and salmon fishing. The trout season opens March 1st and closes September 30th. The salmon fishing extends from 1st May till October 31st.

License and ticket are required, and may be had of Mr. Parry, Chemist.

The old Church (St. Michael's), erected in the 13th century, is well worth a visit.

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile, and 3d. for the driver, with half fare back.

The Swallow Falls.

DOLWYDDELEN TO BLAENAU FESTINIOG.

THE extension of the railway from Bettws-y-Coed to Blaenau Festiniog has opened a fresh route for tourists, by which some of the most charming scenery has become easily accessible, and by which a new continuous journey is obtainable through the heart of North

DOLWYDDELEN CASTLE.

Wales to Tan-y-Bwlch, Maentwrog, Penrhyndeudraeth, Portmadoc, and the Cambrian Coast Line. The line passes through the picturesque

Blaenau Festiniog.

valley of the Lledr, which, at about three miles from Bettws-y-Coed, is crossed by a viaduct of thirty-two arches. Dolwyddelen Station lies under the shadow of the lofty mass of Moel Siabod, and within a short distance of the station is the ruined Castle of Dolwyddelen, a building dating from the eighth century, and celebrated as the birth-place of Llewelyn the Great. The Roman legions traversed this valley long ago, and their path is traceable in the road called "Sarn Helen," which is crossed by the line near the station. Shortly after leaving Roman Bridge Station, the valley gradually closes in upon the line till the face of the Gorddinen Mountain is reached, and the line enters the long tunnel which brings it to Blaenau Festiniog, where connections are formed with the Narrow Gauge railway which winds in different directions along the beautiful Vale of Festiniog and the Valley of the Dwyryd, overlooking Maentwrog and Tan-y-Bwlch.

BLAENAU FESTINIOG.

To the lover of mountain scenery Blaenau Festiniog offers many advantages. The town nestles in the openings among the bases of the steep and precipitous mountains of the Moelwyn and Manod ranges. The main street winds its way past the feet of two bare and almost perpendicular rocks, each over a hundred feet in height. The Moelwyn range, although not so high as that of Snowdon, is considered by many lovers of nature to surpass it in picturesque beauty. The view from the summit of Moelwyn is magnificent, embracing the whole of the Snowdon range on the one side, and Cader Idris and Plinlimmon appear almost within hailing distance on the other. The beautiful Cardigan Bay is seen in an immense semi-circle, guarded at each end, by St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, and Bardsey Isle, off Carnarvonshire. A great advantage possessed by Moelwyn is that its ascent is comparatively easy, being well within the pedestrian and climbing capabilities of ladies.

Other objects of interest are the slate quarries, which are worked on a different system from the well-known Penrhyn Quarries of Bethesda, for here the slate is quarried in immense subterranean chambers, which can be easily reached, and are a most impressive sight. A short mile from Blaenau Festiniog are the beautiful Cymerau Falls, which are approached over a narrow bridle path and

bridge constructed by the Knights of St. John as a part of their road between the old Monasteries of Bangor-is-y-Coed and Bardsey Isle. The village of Festiniog, three-and-a-half miles from Blaenau Festiniog, has the attractions of the Cynfal Glen and the view of the Vale of Maentwrog from behind the church. The former is not only especially attractive to the lover of nature, but is of very great interest to the geologist. Its show places are the Upper and Lower Falls and Huw Llwyd's Pulpit—a pillar left standing in the bed of the river—but this beautiful glen is charming from end to end. The Vale of Maentwrog, otherwise named Vale of Festiniog, is reached by the celebrated narrow gauge, or as it is sometimes called the "toy" railway—a trip along which is included in some of the railway circular tours. This Vale is, without doubt, the most beautiful of its kind in Wales. We see in one glance mountain, field, and flood, the distant giant peaks bare and rugged, the slopes on each side of the valley, timber clothed to the top, the narrow fertile valley with its silver, snaky river, and far off we can see the blue sea, uniting with the rest to form a most attractive picture.

The district has many places of interest to the antiquarian, chief among which are the Roman remains at Tomen-y-Mur (Hereiri Mons), and the Roman Road at Roman Bridge.

Anglers will find excellent fishing in the rivers at Dolwyddelen and Maentwrog, and in about twenty mountain lakes which have been stocked with trout and are preserved by an angling association in the town.

DEGANWY.

Lies midway between Llandudno Junction and Llandudno, and is well worth the attention of Tourists who desire to find a quiet watering place with good sea bathing, conveniently situated for visiting the better known resorts of Colwyn Bay, Bettws-y-Coed, and Llandudno.

It possesses an excellent beach and good boating facilities, and the annual Regatta in August attracts a large concourse of visitors.

Here is situated what remains of Deganwy Castle, a very ancient fortress which was demolished in 1284, the materials being used for the construction of Conway Castle.

The Llandudno Golf Links are close by, and the walk along the beach to Llandudno, beside the Golf Links, is a favourite one.

The steamers which ply up the Conway river to Trefriw start from Deganwy, and there is a ferry boat to convey passengers to and from Conway Morfa on the opposite bank of the river.

Photo. Ivy CONWAY. *Frith, Conway.*

Conway Castle.

CONWAY.

The market town of Conway (the Conovium of the Romans) is built within the well preserved town walls which it will be noticed are somewhat of the shape of a Welsh harp, and were formerly defended by 27 towers. The town in decades past was famous for its pearl fisheries. The Borough of Conway is divided by the most beautiful river in Wales—the Conway—over which is the Suspension Bridge built in 1826, with a span of 327 feet, width 20 feet, and at an elevation of 18 feet above high water mark; alongside is the Railway Tubular Bridge, the two being the models for the Menai and Britannia Bridges.

The Castle has the reputation of being the most picturesque in the Principality, and is well worth a visit. It was built by Edward I. in 1284,

and at the same time the charter of incorporation was granted the town. A charge of 3d. is made for admission.

Plas Mawr (Great Hall), an ancient Palace in High Street, is one of the finest examples of Elizabethan architecture now extant, and a model of this building was erected at the World's Fair, Chicago. In this building the Royal Cambrian Academy hold their yearly exhibition of pictures, the works remaining on view throughout the summer. Admission 6d.

The Corporation of Conway have provided three Marine Promenades, one each on the south, east, and west of the river; on these there are numerous seats and resting places.

The Morfa, which is situated at the north-west side of the town, has excellent bathing sands. It is an ideal camping ground, being provided with water from the Welsh mountains above Trefriw; here is situated the best equipped and most modern Rifle Range in Wales, as also the Golf Links of the Royal Carnarvon Golf Club, with its well appointed Club House. The annual Regatta, which is usually held in August, attracts a large entry, as the majority of races are open events.

The Sychnant Pass (2 miles) and Conway mountain, 808 ft. high (on which traces of a British encampment still exist) are within easy reach of the town, and the train service makes the place most convenient as a centre for visits to Llandudno, Colwyn Bay, Rhyl, Penmaenmawr, Bangor, Bettws-y-Coed, Trefriw, and Blaenau Festiniog.

Conway Church, a plain spacious cruciform

structure, is believed to occupy the exact site of the original Abbey Church founded by Llewelyn-ap-Iorworth. The curfew bell is still rung at eight o'clock nightly in the square tower of this edifice. A fine Rood screen is still in existence here.

Rowing boats (licensed) may be obtained at Conway Quay, and during the summer months, four small pleasure steamers ply daily, according to the state of the tide, between Conway and Trefriw.

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle), is 1s. per mile, and 3d. for driver, half fare back.

Courtyard, Plas Mawr, Conway.

PENMAENMAWR.

PENMAENMAWR.

THE name of this rising and very favourite summer and winter resort, composed as it is of labials and vowels, with the exception of the "p" and "w," is pronounced with an ease which might seem to anticipate the facility with which the place can be got at from almost any part of England, Ireland, or Wales, and the pleasant health-giving, easy-going life that is led there.

"PEN-MAEN-MAWR," the English of which is the "Great Stone Head," is originally the name of the mountain which, rising directly out of the sea to a height of 1,500 feet, terminates the Snowdonian range to the north.

The modern town has sprung up around the first-class station on the Chester and Holyhead

section of the London and North Western Railway Company's system, bearing the same name as the mountain. It consists for the most part of detached and semi-detached villas dotted here and there amongst the luxuriant foliage, which is a special feature of this lovely spot. The houses, both private and otherwise, are situated on some little eminence above the actual sea level, as the land rises rapidly from the shore to the range of hills encompassing the whole valley to the south.

This range of hills, commencing with Penmaenbach (Little Stone Head) on the east, continues in a southerly direction, bearing towards the west, and passes the stream in the Fairy Glen, and the old village of Dwygyfylchi, whence starts the Sychnant Pass, through which runs the old road to Conway. It then inclines slightly to the west, appears prominently in the peak known as Moel Llys, or "Bilberry Mountain," and, receding again to the south, joins the ridge, practically a spur of Penmaenmawr, forming the western extremity of the valley.

Fairy Glen Falls.

The town lies, therefore, protected by these hills from most of the harsh, unpleasant easterly and south-easterly winds, and at the same time enjoys all the advantages of an open beach facing the beautiful Beaumaris Bay, bounded on the west by the Menai Straits and Isle of Anglesey, and on the east by the Great Ormes Head.

The peculiar combination of sea and mountain air is one of the many health-giving sources which characterise this place. However warm and pleasant it may be on the seashore, as soon as the *dolce far niente* of lying on the shingle and throwing pebbles into the water begins to pall, or when digging castles in the sand seems for the moment an uncertain venture, the tops of the hills in the immediate vicinity may be reached almost without any apparent effort, and all the fresh and invigorating breezes inhaled with a rapturous delight that has only to be experienced to be appreciated. And not only does the fresh, cool air seem to blow new life into one's jaded faculties—if they happen to be jaded,—but the surrounding panorama of lovely sea, mountain, and land views on every side forms an impression that once seized is never forgotten.

Mr. Gladstone publicly stated in the year 1882, on leaving Penmaenmawr, where he had come apparently especially to recruit and prepare himself for the arduous labours of that year's autumnal session, that "the health and strength which it had pleased God to give him during the past twenty years he owed in no small

degree to the salubrity and fresh breezes and habits of life that prevail at Penmaenmawr."

Where nature has done so much, it would indeed be strange if man had not attempted to follow, though humbly, in her wake, and consequently the inhabitants, with praiseworthy energy, have done and are doing their best to supplement the natural advantages.

The soil for a varying depth of from 4 to 6 feet is of a very porous nature, thus being admirably adapted for drying up speedily after rain.

The water supply is from the Local Board's reservoirs, and is of a purity practically second to none in the United Kingdom. Its analysis by J. Falconer King, F.C.S., analyst to the city of Edinburgh, is as follows :—

"This water, as the analytical results set forth, is not only free from albuminoid matter and oxidised nitrogenous matter, but it contains an exceptionally small amount of saline matter, so that the degree of hardness is very low indeed. There is present only a small quantity of chlorine, and the water is free from lead, iron, and similar forms of metallic contamination. The only undesirable

PENMAENMAWR.

character, if it can be called such, which the water possesses, is its extreme purity. Apart from its softness, I consider this water well suited for domestic purposes. This leaves nothing to be desired under this head."

The houses are well built, and as a rule afford all the conveniences which modern requirements make absolutely necessary, and lodgings can be had at prices to suit all exchequers.

Fairy Glen, Penmaenmawr.

The place is well supplied with shops, and has the usual complement of hotel accommodation, which has only to be known to be appreciated.

The hard, firm sands are not to be surpassed, either as a playground for children or a bathing ground for adults; and the bathing is especially safe, such a thing as an accident never having been known.

The boating facilities have not yet attained their full development, but those fond of this pastime have many opportunities of indulging in it; and there are a number of enjoyable excursions to be made by water, such as to the Menai Straits, Anglesey, Puffin Island, the Ormes Head, and the river Conway.

The desirability of Penmaenmawr as a holiday resort, however, is not confined to these immediate advantages. The ascent of Penmaenmawr, Moel Lys or Penmaenbach, the visits to the ancient encampment on Penmaenmawr, the Druidical remains at Meini Hirion, or the British encampment on Conway Mountain, the Fairy Glen, Llangelynin Church and Talyfan, are all charming and interesting; but in addition, it is one of the best centres for a more extended exploration of this coast and neighbourhood, especially as the London and North Western Railway Company adapts itself to meet the requirements of the summer tourist, by running thirteen or fourteen trains each way daily, and making the general traffic arrangements as nearly perfect as possible.

There are a variety of cheap excursions by rail daily, to the various places of interest, and a better centre than Penmaenmawr would be hard to find.

From the Medical Officer of Health's return, the death rate is exceptionally low, and the infantile mortality is the lowest in the district.

In conclusion, certainly everybody about to take an annual holiday would do well to consider

the advantages, both natural and otherwise, that Penmaenmawr offers.

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile and 3d. for driver; half fare back; minimum 2s. 6d.

For particulars as to Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.

View near Penmaenmawr.

Penmaen Hall, Llanfairfechan.

LLANFAIRFECHAN.

A delightful village which bids fair to become at no distant period an important watering-place. The beach is a very fine one, and affords special facilities for bathing and boating. There is in addition a natural promenade about a mile in length.

That the climate of Llanfairfechan is genial and health-storing in the summer is tested by the Visitor himself. That it is so in the winter is demonstrated by the fact that it is within the same isothermals as the Isle of Wight and other sheltered places on the South and West Coasts of the British Islands. Fuchsias, Myrtles, and other tender plants and shrubs—including the Pale-Butterwort, a very sensitive plant to cold—flourish all the winter in the open air, and Penmaenmawr mountain affords an excellent screen from the cutting east winds of spring.

The principal objects of attraction within a short distance of Llanfairfechan are "Aber Valley and Waterfall." The "fall" of water is truly magnificent, and the Glen in the valley is noted for its wealth of ferns.

About four miles distant is Llyn-an-Afon (Lake on River), a small lake most romantically situated in a hollow encompassed by mountains.

Aber Bridge, Aber.

There may also be mentioned "The Druids' Circle," Y Foel Fras, Llyn Dulyn and Melynllyn, two lakes lying beyond Y Foel Fras. Dulyn is a weird lake, backed by steep precipices; the lake basin itself is stated to be the most wonderful in Great Britain—reported to be 300 feet deep. Distance 6 miles.

Puffin Island, about seven miles out, is an excellent water trip.

An excellent supply of water has been provided, and a first-class sewage system has just been completed at a cost of £12,000.

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle), is 1s. per mile, and 3d. for driver, and half fare back.

The magnificent views and charming walks which abound in the neighbourhood are the delight of all visitors to this beautiful spot.

For particulars as to Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.

Aber Falls, Aber

BANGOR

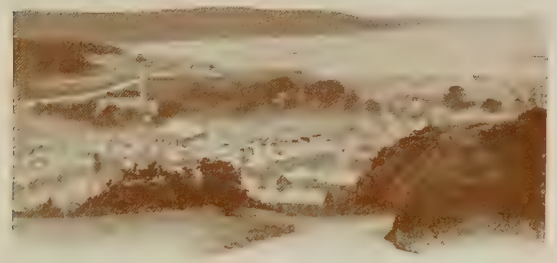
AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

BANGOR is one of the most ancient cities in Wales, and a place of singular beauty, whether the taste of the tourist be turned to the sea or the land, or, better still, to a combination of the two. Few places in the Principality could be named better suited for a sojourn than the City of Bangor; and the beautiful scenery, fine country walks, and the many facilities for sea bathing and boating have made it a favourite resort with all classes of visitors.

BANGOR PIER.

The rising grounds about the city afford extensive prospects, embracing a great variety of coast and mountain scenery, the views from the hills surrounding the town being truly magnificent.

Although the city is of great antiquity, its modern improvements, and its numerous colleges —including the North Wales University College —have made it one of the most important centres in North Wales. Amongst the latest improvements is the erection of a magnificent



BANGOR.

Promenade Pier, at a cost of £17,000—one of the finest in the kingdom—from which the tourist can obtain extensive views of unsurpassed beauty of the Menai Straits and Bridges, and the Snowdonian range of mountains. During the season *fetes* are organized on the Pier, so that visitors to Bangor whilst enjoying a quiet rest, may have also a little amusement combined.

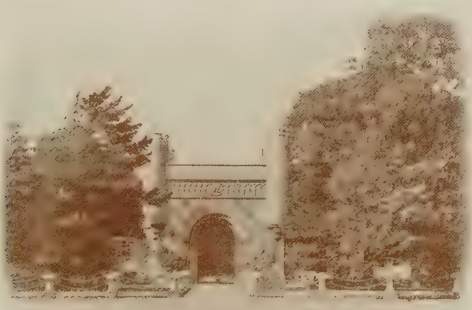
Admirers of Charles Dickens will be interested in the Museum. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald relates that shortly before his death the great novelist formed the intention of taking as the subject of one of his books, the curious collection of figure heads of old ships to be found there.

Visitors who only walk down the main street

of Bangor can form no conception of the beautiful walks about the city. From the Cathedral, which dates back to the sixth century, and is of considerable historic interest, a well-wooded road turning to the left leads to Upper Bangor, which is pleasantly situated on a hill sloping down to the Menai Straits; the same point is reached by turning on the left as you leave the Station. A few yards further, on the left, there are public walks in a pleasant wood (Coed Menai) studded with seats which overlook the Straits. Proceeding through the woods still further, you arrive in a quarter of an hour, or thereabouts, at the celebrated Menai Suspension Bridge, where a splendid view of the Britannia Tubular Bridge can also be obtained. There are several such walks in and around Bangor, which would take too much space to enumerate and describe, but they are excursions which every visitor to the town should make it a point to undertake. One is to proceed (either directly through the town, or by one or other of the secluded walks) to "Garth Point," to pay a visit to the New Pier, enjoy the bracing sea air and beautiful scenery, and finally

Menai Straits.

cross the Ferry which plies incessantly between the opposite shores of the Straits. If desired, all kinds of refreshments may be obtained at the "Gazelle," which is under the control of the Bangor Corporation. Another is to embark at the Pier Head on board the steamer "Lady Magdelen," and enjoy the pleasant sail to Beaumaris and back, during which, a most extensive view of the Straits and mountains can be obtained. An



GATEWAY, PENRHYN CASTLE.

equally pleasant outing may be taken by the Railway Company's well-appointed omnibus, which makes several journeys daily between Bangor and Beaumaris.

The old city itself is a most interesting place, and a capital headquarters for tourists, as it is the best centre for the places of interest within a radius of 20 miles, which may be reached either by walking tours, coaching, boating, or the railway, the facilities offered by the latter being excellent. In the vicinity are innumerable objects and places

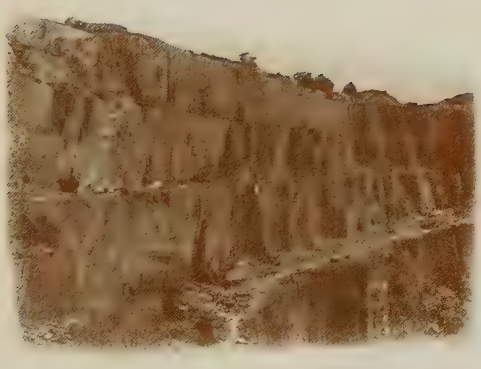
of interest, such as Penrhyn Castle, Aber Waterfalls, the Penrhyn Slate Quarries, Ogwen and Idwal Lakes, the Passes of Nant Ffrancon, Gwynant, and Llanberis, and last but not least, the Menai and Tubular Bridges, Beaumaris (omnibuses run four times daily during the summer months to and from Beaumaris), and Puffin Island.

The bathing and boating facilities are also excellent, and free from danger.

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile; half-fare back.

For particulars as to Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.

Beaumaris Castle, Bangor Station.



The Slate Quarries, Bethesda.

BETHESDA.

A line of Railway runs from Bangor to Bethesda, enabling tourists more readily to inspect the famous Penrhyn Slate Quarries, the Pass of Nant Ffrancon, the "Devil's Kitchen," and Ogwen Lake. Bethesda, itself, is the centre of a populous district, whose inhabitants depend almost entirely on the Slate industry. The place was formerly called "Glanogwen," but a chapel having been erected and called "Bethesda," the first name fell into abeyance, and the place is now known by the latter Jewish appellation.

Ogwen Lake, about one mile in length, and the Ogwen River are noted for salmon and trout fishing, which is free.

Boats are let out on hire at a charge of 2s. 6d. per day.

From the hill tops in the vicinity a splendid view, including the Isle of Anglesey, Menai Straits, and Puffin Island, can be obtained. The district generally, is full of interest to the tourist, and includes some of the finest and wildest scenery in Wales.

On production of the return half of their Tourist Tickets at Bangor Booking Office during the summer months, visitors can obtain cheap return tickets (available on the day of issue) from Bangor to Bethesda at a fare of 8d. third class.

There is a good service of coaches and omnibuses from the station to the principal places of interest.

MENAI BRIDGE.

This little town is much visited by tourists on account of its open, airy, and pleasant situation on the banks of the Straits, and the facilities offered for boating and sea-fishing, especially the latter, which is remarkably good either for rod and line, or line and ground bait. The boatmen charge 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hour, which includes fishing tackle and bait.

Suspension Bridge over the Straits.

There is a splendid avenue of very fine pine woods leading from the town to the historical Churchyard of Llandisilio.

Within a short distance are the famous bridges spanning the Menai Straits. The Suspension

The Menai Straits.

Bridge, carrying the Holyhead Coach Road over the Menai Straits, was constructed by Telford, the suspended portion from Pier to Pier being 590 yards (opened 1826), the total length of roadway 1,000 feet, and the height above high-water mark 100 feet. The Britannia Tubular Bridge carrying the Holyhead Railway over the Menai Straits was constructed by Robert Stephenson in 1850, and is a noble work of engineering skill.

Britannia Tubular Bridge.

Other points of interest in the neighbourhood are :—

The parish church, on a small island between the two bridges, said to have been built about the year 640; the Anglesey column, erected to the memory of a former Marquis of Anglesey (a charge

of 3d. is made for ascending to its summit, from which the view is truly magnificent); and a colossal statue of Lord Nelson, erected by Admiral Lord Clarence Paget.

Moelfra (where the "Royal Charter" was wrecked), is twelve miles distant.

The new Pier which has been erected is a great attraction, and together with the grand promenade, which has recently been made, adds greatly to the comfort of visitors.

Cheap bookings are now in force during the season with all watering and other places of interest in the surrounding district.

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile, half fare back.

For particulars of Hotels see end pages.

Beaumaris Castle.

BEAUMARIS.

This favourite watering-place is about seven miles distant from Bangor, and can be reached either by road across the Menai Suspension Bridge (L. & N. W. omnibuses run four times daily during the Summer months to and from Bangor Station), or by ferry-boat from Garth Point, Bangor. The scenery in the neighbourhood of Beaumaris is magnificent, whilst splendid walks and drives in private grounds and elsewhere abound. Good bathing, boating, and fishing can be obtained.

Beaumaris is the assize town for the County of Anglesey; the Court House, situated in Castle Square, being 300 years old.

The Corporation of Beaumaris is the third oldest in the kingdom; it has a charter, and possesses a good deal of property, and extensive foreshore rights from Puffin Island to Menai Bridge.

Among the places of interest, all of which amply repay a visit, may be noted—

PENMAEN PRIORY CHURCH.

Beaumaris Castle (founded by Edward I., 1295), is in splendid preservation. The massacre of the bards is said to have taken place here. Admission 2d.

Beaumaris is the principal station of the Royal Anglesey Yacht Club. Regattas are held twice a year.

Baron Hill and Grounds, the seat of Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Anglesey, are open to the public every Thursday and Sunday, free of charge.

Beaumaris and Menai Straits.

Nant—The Fairy Retreat of Lady Bulkeley, with its beautiful Dairy and Flower Garden, is distant from Beaumaris one and a half miles. Llanfaes Church, with the Bulkeley Memorial Chapel connected, is one mile from Beaumaris. The walk or drive to this pretty country church, through mountain, sea, and woodland scenery, is

most delightful; a large congregation attend throughout the year.

Other attractions are Penmon Priory, Puffin Island, Red Wharf Bay, Bulkeley Memorial Obelisk, China Rock Promenade Pier, and six acres of land for cricket, lawn tennis, &c.

A New Pier has now been erected, with a Pavilion at the end.

Carnarvon Castle.

CARNARVON.

The "Caer Seiont" of the ancient Britons is one of the oldest towns in Wales.

It is pleasantly situated on the southern banks of the far-famed Menai Straits, and its *locale* might almost be described in words similar to those expressed by Father Prout when he dubbed Cork as being "nate and dacent, and quite adjacent to the say." Many writers allude to "aspiring Carnarvon's proud elevation," and, generally, the opinion prevails that a more excellent situation could not have been selected. Taking Twthill as the most advantageous elevation for a survey of the country around, this fact is clearly demonstrated.

Judged by the test of convenience of access, Carnarvon should prove a very desirable rendezvous. The journey can be accomplished from the Metropolis and the large cities and busy centres of the Midlands and North of England, as also from other parts of the kingdom, within

Carnarvon Castle.

a few hours over the L. & N. W. system. Of late years the summer service of trains has been considerably accelerated, and much improved accommodation in the way of through connections, luncheon and dining cars, lavatory conveniences, &c., has been amply provided. The route along the North Wales Coast from Chester to Carnarvon, looking inland or seaward, abounds in views of almost endless variety.

Carnarvon possesses several first-class hotels, good temperance houses, and private apartments, which afford every accommodation and homely comfort at moderate charges. The town is well provided with business establishments in all trades —many of large proportions, and thoroughly up-to-date in their equipment—supplying all desirable commodities at popular prices.

The natural situation of the town is a sufficient warranty for the efficiency of its drainage and system of sanitation. Its water supply, which is

abundant and of first-class quality, is obtained from Quellyn Lake, a beautiful expanse of water near the base of Snowdon, the intake being close to the celebrated Nant Mill Falls. The town has several fine streets, which are maintained in an efficient state of repair and cleanliness, and well lighted.

The Aber Ferry Bridge, which was erected at a cost of £8,000, is one of the most recent acquisitions by the burgesses. The objects of the

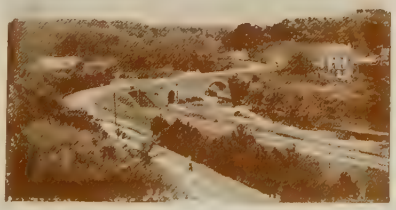
Nant Mill, Bettws Garmon.

undertaking are manifold; it has dispensed with the use of the old means of ferryage by boats and the attendant inconvenience and discomfort at low water; it affords an excellent carriageway across to the foreshore; and in view of the contemplated construction (at no distant date) of a tramway to Dinas Dinlle, the popular summer resort in Car-

narvon Bay, coupled with the opening up of a circular carriage drive, the advantage accruing will well reimburse the outlay.

Public Baths have recently been erected by the Corporation at a cost of £2,700.

THE PROMENADE extends along the Menai on the north-west side of the town walls, which are very perfect. The first tower passed is part of the County Gaol, and then comes the West or Golden Gate (Porth-yr-Aur), where is located the head-quarters of the Royal Welsh Yacht Club. Passing another tower, at the end of the wall is the curious Church of St. Mary (formerly the Garrison Chapel, it is said). Opposite will be seen the Coast Guard Battery, with the muzzles of its formidable "Long Toms" directed towards the Bar. The new dock adjoins here, and the provision of footbridges has proved a great boon, and very materially extended the promenade up the Straits. Close by is the ANGLESEY FERRY, and no visitor should miss the rare treat of crossing to the Island by steamer. It is a delightful trip, and the steam service being under the control of the Corporation, is worked with efficiency. The times of sailing are dependant on the state of the tides. Trips are made at alternate hours.



The Park—It may be said that Carnarvon folk esteem their Public Park with a large degree of pride, as, although it does not cover a very large acreage, it is diversified in character and very tastefully laid out with choice shrubberies, rustic bridges, and miniature cascades flowing to and from the lake, which is such an ornamental feature in the centre. Suitable portions of the ground have been set apart for recreation—such as cricket, football, tennis, bowls—and ample provision is made for a romping ground for the juveniles.

The Park.

Fishing—The devotees of Walton's pastime will find excellent sport (salmon and trout fishing) in the rivers Seiont, Gwyrfai, and Llyfnwy, and their tributaries, and also on Llanberis, Quellyn, Gader, and Nantlle Lakes. A Board of Conservators overlook the fishing rights in these waters.

Boating—There are abundant facilities for Boating, Rowing, or Sailing on the Menai Straits, and visitors can obtain boats in charge of competent boatmen at the Aber Ferry. The trips over to

Anglesey, down Straits Abermenai, Llanddwyn, or up past Llanfair and Port Dinorwic to the Bridges, are rare treats. An annual Regatta is held here in August, under the auspices of the Royal Welsh Yacht Club.

The Castle—This imposing pile, with the impress of mediævalism that clings to it, is, of course, the foremost object of attraction to the the majority of persons visiting Carnarvon, and

Interior of the Castle.

from year to year as the ages roll on, countless thousands—ranging in rank from prince to peasant—have gazed with wondering admiration at its impressive grandeur and symmetrical design, the immense strength of its massive walls, its lofty turrets, and frowning battlements. It was built by Edward I. about the year 1283, to secure his newly-acquired conquest of Wales. It has been pronounced the finest castle in Great Britain,

and the second in Europe. The first Prince of Wales was born here, and the room in which the event took place is in a good state of preservation, and is open for the inspection of visitors. In turning over the leaves of each succeeding "visitor's book," at the Castle entrance, one observes the enrolment of names of a motley assemblage of persons from every quarter of the globe, and from amongst many nationalities, and the ardent caligraphist may here find a rare field for pursuing the study of his own peculiar art. Able topographers have from time to time furnished lucid descriptions of the magnificent structure, and collected the available details of its chequered history into useful handbooks, the perusal of which are always interesting to the historian and antiquarian. One could hardly desire a more competent authority to deal with the most salient points and authentic facts touching the construction of the Castle and its historical associations, than the late Sir Llewelyn Turner, of Parkia, near Carnarvon, who, some years ago, compiled a useful guide book, with an elaborate ground plan, and whose valuable aid was sought on several occasions in the correction of some of the most reliable handbooks issued bearing upon the Castle and its history.

An Illustrated Guide Book (74 pp.), with full details, will be sent on application (with 1½d. postage) to the Borough Surveyor, Carnarvon.

Loop Tour Around Snowdon—During the Summer season a coach starts from Carnarvon Station and "Royal" Hotel for a tour round

Snowdon, *via* Snowdon Ranger, Lake Quellyn, Snowdon Station (North Wales Narrow Gauge Railway), and Pitt's Head, to "Royal Goat" Hotel, Beddgelert, allowing time at Beddgelert to visit Gelert's grave and the renowned Pass of Aberglaslyn; proceeding from Beddgelert *via* the Vale of Gwynant, Dinas, and Gwynant Lakes to Pen-y-Gwryd and down the Pass of Llanberis to Llanberis, proceeding from Llanberis by Coach for Carnarvon.

The Quarries, Llanberis.

LLANBERIS (FOR SNOWDON).

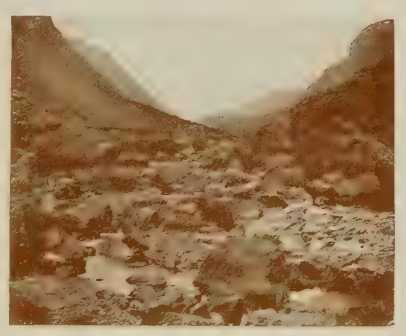
LLANBERIS (the Chamouni of Wales) is situated in the midst of probably the most magnificent scenery in North Wales, and lies directly under Snowdon, being in the neighbourhood of Beddgelert (Gelert's Grave), Aberglaslyn Pass and Bridge, the Vale of Gwynant, Capel Curig, Vale of the Nant Ffrancon, Dinorwic Slate Quarries, &c.

This mountainous district, with its invigorating atmosphere, is full of interest to visitors, and affords to botanists and geologists a wide field for research. The artist here finds ample scope for the exercise of his talent, and this lovely spot is a favourite resort of those anxious to obtain a glimpse of typical rugged scenery.

The "Devil's Kitchen," so renowned for its varieties of rare plants and ferns is within easy

reach of this spot, and a visit to such a charming locality cannot fail to be a source of extreme pleasure to the tourist.

By far the best ascent of Snowdon can be made from Llanberis, either by the Mountain Rack Railway or by walking, and experienced guides (if required) can be obtained at any of the hotels.



Drives, passing through grand mountain and woodland scenery, can be taken to the following places of interest :—

	Miles Distant from Llanberis.
Dolbadarn Castle	¼
Llanberis Waterfall and Glen ...	¼
Dinorwic Slate Quarries	½
The far-famed "Pass of Llanberis	2½
Head of "Pass of Llanberis" (Penypass)	5
Capel Curig	10
Peny-gwryd	6
Beddgelert	14

Very choice fishing can be had in the lower lake and in the rivers in the district; for license for same apply at any of the Hotels.

The fishing in the Upper Lake (Llyn Peris), is the property of the Snowdon Mountain Railway Hotels Company, and is free to their visitors.

The charge for conveyance (one-horse vehicle) is 1s. per mile, and 3d. for driver; half fare back.

For particulars of Hotels and Boarding Houses see end pages.

THE SNOWDON MOUNTAIN RACK RAILWAY.

THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN WALES.

THIS line, which takes its passengers to the summit of Snowdon, 3,560 feet above the sea, starts from Llanberis, the lower terminus standing midway between the London and North Western Railway Station and the handsome and well-appointed "Victoria" Hotel, being only two minutes' walk from either point. Cheap tickets are issued by the London and North Western Railway Company from most of their principal stations to Llanberis.

The gauge is 2 feet 7½ inches, the length of the line 4⅝ miles, and the total rise 3,140 feet. The steepest gradient is 1 in 5½. The rack and locomotives are on what is called the "Abt" system, so extensively used and deservedly popular on Alpine railways, combining, as it does, great smoothness of running with perfect safety. The powerful locomotives carry four steel pinions, which engage with the double solid steel rack laid between the rails, enabling the heavy train to be pushed up in front. By means of mechanism on the engines and carriages, the same rack and pinions are made to constitute a powerful brake, under control of engine-driver and conductor; for if a certain fixed speed is exceeded, this brake comes into play automatically, bringing the train instantly to a standstill. The route will be briefly described, as it is by no means the same as that of the Bridle Path, the views to be obtained

The Snowdon Mountain Rack Railway.

from the line being generally far grander and more varied. Starting from the pretty station and refreshment room at Llanberis, built in the Swiss châlet style, the line skirts the left bank of the "Afon Hŵch" for a little more than half a mile, passing first among the tree-tops over a massive brick and stone viaduct of 14 spans, with a fine view of the lovely gorge below, and later by another viaduct across the Waterfall ravine, from which point the famous "Ceunant Mawr" is seen to the utmost advantage. A little beyond, after an easy climb on a gradient of 1 in 20, one of the ancient Welsh houses is passed in "Cae Esgob," or Bishop (Goodwin's) meadow, and the stream is crossed on a flying arch of 50 feet span, in full view of the upper waterfall, or "Ceunant Bach," considered by many to be even more picturesque than the "Ceunant Mawr." Now the more arduous climb begins at gradients of from 1 in 6 to 1 in 10, until, at a little beyond the first mile post "Hebron" Station is reached, so called after the Methodist chapel standing near. So far the ascent amounts to some 600 feet, the station standing 930 feet above the sea.

Llanberis and Llyn Pedam.

All this time the Bridle Path has been above, on the left hand, but at two miles the line reaches and crosses it by a bridge, and a quarter of a mile beyond it arrives at the second passing place, 1,630 feet above sea level.

The beautiful mountain on the right is Moel Cynghorion, on the summit of which the old Welsh princes used to meet in solemn conclave; while behind, and further back, Moel Eilio, the weather-forecaster for all the district, stands out boldly, and over the ridge at the head of the valley appear the Rivals, near Pwllheli.

A quarter of a mile further on the first Half Way House is passed 60 feet below, and then the line forsakes the path altogether and bears away to the left, affording soon a fine view of the Dinorwic Slate Quarries over the ridge, and then passing through an extraordinary litter of huge volcanic slabs and boulders fantastically scattered and piled as they were left by the last eruption, when Snowdon was still young and active.

Just beyond three miles the train emerges on the watershed, and a grand and majestic view is presented of the Llanberis Pass lying nearly 2,000 feet below. On the right, but out of sight and 180 feet below, are the Bridle Path and the second Half-Way House, and the passenger may have the satisfaction of feeling that he is standing just about level with the summit of Moel Eilio, which is still in view.

At 2,550 feet above the sea the line is again carried over the path, which continues to ascend very rapidly, while the line, without exceeding 1 in 5½, passes round the steep sides of Crib Ddysgl, in full view of the frowning black cliffs over-hanging the blue and placid Llyn Du'r-arddu and the old disused copper mines. No fish live in this lake, on account, it is said, of the water being so strongly impregnated with copper.

Before long, at about 3,200 feet above the sea, the summit, which has long been invisible, suddenly bursts into view, apparently quite close; but there is still half a mile to go, the greater part of the distance close alongside of the Bridle Path, which in places seems to dispute with the line for the better position on the ridge.

A quarter of a mile from the end there is a fine view over towards Capel Curig, with Llyn Llydaw, and Llyn Glas, and the Snowdon copper mine immediately below, while on the right the scene has been continually expanding and bringing into view distant coast lines and new ridges and lakes too numerous to specify. One more steep pull up a gradient of 1 in 5½, and the passengers are

landed at the Summit Station and Hotel, standing 3,500 feet above the sea, and only a few feet below the cairn, which may easily be reached in one minute. The journey has occupied about an hour and a quarter, and the descent will be accomplished in exactly the same time.

Visitors wishing to witness a magnificent spectacle should ascend Snowdon by the mountain tramroad and, after spending the night at the hotel on the summit, view the sun rising over the mountains.

Below the Falls, Llanberis.

SNOWDONIA.

A TRIP TO SNOWDON.

By the North Wales Narrow Gauge (2 ft.) Railway.

STARTING from Dinas (the junction with the L. & N. W. R.), the line ascends for two miles to Tryfan Junction, whence a branch goes up to Bryngwyn.

Here a magnificent view is obtained, extending over Carnarvon, the Menai Straits, and Anglesey, on the one hand, to the fine mountains known as The Rivals (Yr Eifl) on the other.

From Tryfan Junction the line runs through the valley of Bettws Garmon, following from Waenfawr to Snowdon Station the same route as that taken by road from Carnarvon to Beddgelert.

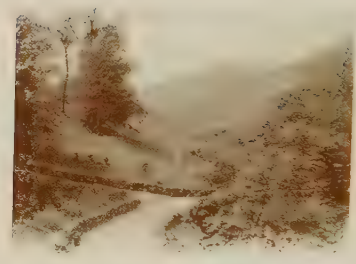
Towards the head of the valley the mountains close in on either side. The scenery at this point becomes most picturesque; the line winds in successive curves between the river on the left and the mountains on the right. Soon the waterfall and the old bridge of Nantmill, come into

view on the left, and running close to the foot of the Elephant Mountain the line shortly after emerges into the open space in which lies Lake Quellyn. Close to the lake, on the right hand, is the site of Wolf's Castle (Castell Cidwm). Here the peak of Snowdon comes into sight. Quellyn Lake is a beautiful expanse of water upwards of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width.

On reaching the lake the line runs along the side of the sloping ground at the foot of the mountains, rising gradually to Quellyn Lake station. There a fine view of that grand old monarch Snowdon and its rugged precipices is obtained.

From Quellyn Lake Station to Snowdon Station (the terminus) the line ascends continuously. About a mile from Quellyn Lake Station it crosses, by means of an iron bridge with a single span of 100 feet, a deep ravine, at the bottom of which flows a mountain stream, which descends in a cascade down the mountain side at the head of the gorge. From this point the line winds along the mountain side, by rugged rocks, and through wild scenery not to be surpassed for its grandeur in Wales, until it reaches the terminus. The view from this portion of the line (the Bridge to Snowdon Station) is very fine, and can only be obtained from the railway.

The line is far above the level of the lake and of the coach road; and the scene before the traveller by the railway is grand and picturesque. Below lie the waters of Lake Quellyn; at its further end Mynydd Mawr stands boldly up; and on the



Looking towards Snowdon from Capel Curig.

opposite side are seen the sharp peaks of the mountains, which rise above and behind the lower range of hills which fringe the further edge of the lake.

The ascent of Snowdon is made from Snowdon Station, which is situated at the mountain's foot, the path leading directly from the station; to the summit the distance is about 3 miles. Guides meet the trains.

Snowdon Station is about three miles distant from Beddgelert; the road passes by the curious rock known as Pitt's Head, from its likeness to the profile of that eminent statesman. Conveyances for Beddgelert meet the trains on arrival at Snowdon Station. Tourist Tickets (1st and 3rd class) for six calendar months, are issued at the principal stations in the United Kingdom to Snowdon Station. Passengers who elect to stay at Rhyl, Llandudno, or other North Wales pleasure resorts, may obtain through tourist tickets as above, with which they can break the journey at any station on the North Wales coast, Chester and Holyhead Section, completing the journey any fine day, visiting Beddgelert, Gelert's Grave, the noted Pass of Aberglaslyn, and other places of interest, or they can "do" Snowdon.

BEDDGELERT.

A BEAUTIFUL village and halting-place for coaches from Bangor, Carnarvon, Bettws-y-Coed, and Portmadoc.

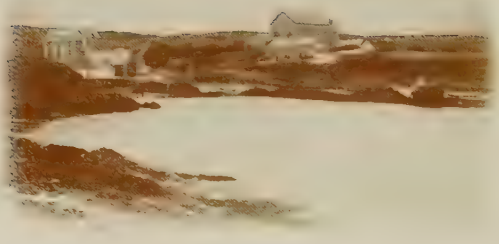
The Aberglaslyn Pass is in the neighbourhood, and Snowdon is within walking distance.

Beddgelert can be reached by the North Wales Narrow Gauge Railway from Dinas to Snowdon, and thence by omnibus, or by rail to Portmadoc or Penrhyndeudraeth, from which place there is an excellent service of coaches, breaks, and other vehicles plying to Beddgelert, a distance of 9 miles, in connection with the Cambrian Railway service of trains. The scenery from Portmadoc to Beddgelert is of the finest description, the road, which traverses the valley of the river Glaslyn, commanding one of the best views of Snowdon.

At a distance of 6½ miles from Portmadoc, the road crosses Pont Aberglaslyn, and afterwards traverses the pass of Aberglaslyn, which for bold outline of Rocky scenery is almost unequalled in Wales.

The legend respecting Llewellyn, the last of the Welsh kings, is still believed in by most tourists, who generally visit the piece of ground which is called Beddgelert, *i.e.*, the grave of Gelert.

THE GRAVE OF GELERT.



Bull Bay, Amlwch.

AMLWCH

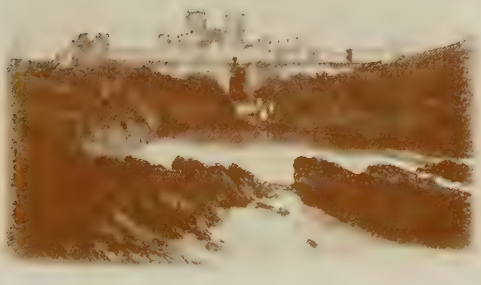
(FOR BULL BAY AND CEMAES BAY).

Tourists to North Wales should not omit to pay a visit to this comparatively unknown place. The following description, taken from the journal published by the National Life Boat Institution, gives a very good idea of the town and its inhabitants :—

Reader, have you ever been at Bull Bay, on the coast of Anglesey?

If you have you will not fail to go there again; if you have not, and want to enjoy quiet rest in a charming sea-side retreat, pack up your kit and go there. Bull Bay as yet is not disfigured by a promenade, no brass band disturbs its calm repose, no touting carriage drivers worry the visitor with their offers to take him to see disappointing sights,

and no bathing machines mar the primitive simplicity of its quaint rock-enclosed beaches. It possesses instead a bold coast line, composed of grey rocks of the Cambrian age, which vary in tint with every change in the weather or the conditions of light; a sea whose blue transparency may with truth be said to rival that of the favoured Mediterranean; hills which, although treeless, possess much beauty; and a climate which may well be envied by the healthiest of British watering-places. The bay is a "deep sea with music in its



Sea Baths, Bull Bay, Amlwch.

roar," when northerly winds rouse it into movement, but during the summer months when the prevailing winds are from the south and west it forms a placid sheet of water, where boating and fishing and pleasant diversions are safe; while the finest view of ocean-going vessels, including large American and other liners to all parts of the world, can be

had, as they pass within a short distance of the coast, and many of which call in the bay to land their pilots.

The neighbouring cliffs and hills afford fine exercise for the pedestrian, while the bracing air refreshes and invigorates him for a daily change of direction and scenery. The geologist here finds an extensive field for study in the gnarled rocks which are now an enigma to the most distinguished votaries of his science; the mineralogist will find much to interest him in the neighbouring mines; the botanist cannot fail to discover specimens both interesting and rare, and those who care to examine marine flora and fauna will be provided with abundant occupation in the many rare and curious specimens which occur along the coast and on the sea-bottom. The little hamlet is inhabited by an honest, hardy, and industrious race of fishermen, whose families have dwelt in it for centuries, in fact no one can tell how long, and whose simple manners and broken English tend to complete the primeval character of the spot That element, however, which Dr. Johnson insisted on as essential to the true beauty of a scene, forms a prominent feature in the landscape. A good hotel and a few lodging-houses have now been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Distance, 1½ miles.

Cemaes Bay, 4 miles from Amlwch. Anyone desiring a thorough change, and the benefit of the most invigorating air should visit the old-world fishing village of Cemaes, Anglesey. It is situated on the north coast of the island, and has been well known for years to our most eminent artists, who

have loved to depict the unique scenery and quaint cottages of this charming neighbourhood. The cliffs remind one of those of the Cornish coast, and the walks along them are considered amongst the finest in the kingdom. The climate is most health-restoring, and highly recommended by the medical profession. The bathing is good and safe, and the boating and sea-fishing excellent. Several lodging-houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. English services are held on Sundays.

A conveyance runs between the Station and Cemaes three times daily. Single fare 9d., return 1/-.

Other places of interest are :—

Llaneilian Church, ancient and very interesting in several respects. It is the most perfect in Anglesey. The spacious rood-loft is almost unique, and attracts many visitors. The building itself is of the fifteenth century, and is said to have replaced one of a much earlier date. St. Eilian of Llandisfaen founded a church here in 450. It was endowed by Cas-wallon Llaw Air, the site of whose residence is still shown in this parish, close to the church; and connected with it by a low passage is the ancient chapel or cell of St. Eilian, which contains an antique altar shrine in connection with which are many legends.

The site of St. Eilian's Well, which formerly attracted so many pilgrims from all parts of Britain, is still to be seen, though the spring is dried up and the chapel in ruins. Distance, 2 miles.

Point Lynas—very fine lighthouse, belonging to

the Liverpool Dock Board—now equipped with a very powerful light which can be seen 30 miles distant. Distance, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Moelfre (scene of the wreck of the "Royal Charter"). Distance, 7 miles.

The charge for conveyance (one horse-vehicle) is 1s. per mile, 3d. for driver; half fare back.

An official Guide to Amlwch, Cemaes Bay, Bull Bay, and Llaneilian Bay can be obtained from the Clerk to the Urban District Council, Amlwch, on receipt of a stamp for postage.

RHOSNEIGR.

RHOSNEIGR is a small watering place charmingly situated on the south side of the Isle of Anglesey, facing the Irish Channel, and close to the new station of the same name on the main line to Holyhead. The air is vigorous and bracing, while the sands are among the best in North Wales, affording excellent bathing.

Fishing and boating are also obtainable in sea, lake, and river, and a feature of the district is the view of the Welsh mountains, including Snowdon.

There are two golf links, one, a 12-hole course (at present free) which has recently been opened on the common close to the station, and the other, the Maelog, of 9-holes, near the lake. The first named is being greatly improved, and extended to 18-holes, and when complete, will be a thoroughly good sporting course.

Various walks and drives may be recommended in the neighbourhood, one being along the sands to Cymyran (3 miles) and back over the common. This walk may be extended by crossing the ferry to Rhoscolyn, noted for its magnificent rock scenery. Another is to Llangwyfan Old Church, situated on an Island, and approachable only at low water. A third is to Tynewydd Cromlech (2¼ miles by road), while Bodorgan

gardens (5 miles) and lake (where good trout fishing is obtainable) may be reached either by road, or by rail to Bodorgan station.

English services are held in the season at Llanfaelog church, 2 miles across Maelog Common and also at the various chapels.

HOLYHEAD HOTEL.

HOLYHEAD.

HOLYHEAD is the port from which the London and North Western Railway Company's Steamers arrive from Dublin (North Wall), Kingstown, and Greenore, as well as the port for the City of Dublin Company's Mail packets to and from Kingstown.

The Refuge Harbour was constructed at a cost of £1,303,663. The enclosure abreast of the Breakwater covers 267 acres, but the roadstead outside occupies an additional space of 400 acres of deep water. The construction of the magnificent breakwater, about a mile and a half in length, and

other public works in connection therewith, involved an outlay of a little short of one and a half millions sterling. There is a fine promenade along its whole length, with recesses at short distances in which to shelter from the weather or the spray which is frequently thrown over from the other side. At its extreme end is a lighthouse fitted with a red revolving light as a guide to vessels entering the harbour. The Admiralty Pier, used by the Mail Packets, is about 1,000 feet

S.S. "Hibernia" leaving Holyhead.

in length, and on it is a marble arch commemorative of the visit of George IV. in 1821.

The London and North Western Company's Steamers arrive at and depart from the Harbour alongside the railway platforms of the Terminal Station, adjoining which is a large and commodious hotel. The Trains run alongside the Steamers.

The Harbour is the most complete work of the kind in the United Kingdom. It is illuminated at night by the electric light.

From the summit of Pen-Caer-Gybi, or the mountain of Holyhead, 700 feet high (familiarly referred to by the seafaring community as "The Head"), a good view is obtained not only of the town and harbour, with all the irregularities of this iron-bound coast, but the Skerries rocks and lighthouse, also the Isle of Man can be plainly seen, and in very clear weather the mountains of Wicklow can be discerned. At the sides are traces of a British fortification, and at the top are remains of a circular building which was probably a Roman watch-tower. On the western side, near a farm called Ty Mawr, are numerous clusters of Cytiau Gwyddelod, or hut circles, and other remains of habitations of the early dwellers of Holy Island. A great number of interesting relics, consisting of stone implements, pottery, &c., which belong to the early settlers, have been dug up from the interior of these circular dwellings, and these, along with the other objects of curiosity, have been carefully preserved in a castellated building on the cliff close by, and by the courtesy of Lord Stanley of Alderley they will be readily shown by the man in charge to tourists.

South Stack Lighthouse, Holyhead.

In the immediate vicinity is the far-famed South Stack Rock and Lighthouse, access to which is gained by means of flights of steps, nearly 400 in all, on the face of the cliff, and by crossing a suspension bridge. The caverns about here afford shelter to innumerable sea birds, gulls, razorbills, guillemots, and cormorants, and on the loftiest cliffs lurks the peregrine falcon. The South Stack was visited by the late Queen Victoria in the year 1860. The Rock Scenery about Holyhead is uncommonly grand and romantic.

At Trefigneth, about one mile southward of Holyhead, may be seen some Druidical remains.

There are some lovely coves on the western side of the Island, at Porthdafarch, Porth-y-Post, Isalltfawr, and Towyn Capel, where good sea bathing can be had.

The meaning of the words Towyn Capel is Chapel Beach. The beach here is of horse-shoe form, the sands firm, the water delightfully clear, and the air pure and bracing. It is known also as "Trearthur Bay." A hotel and a number of lodging-houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors to this attractive spot.

It faces St. George's Channel, and, being on the opposite side of the island to that on which the town of Holyhead is situated (from which it is distant two miles), there is no contamination of the water by sewage outflow.

The ancient Church of Rhoscolyn is distant a little over two miles from Towyn Capel. An open-air service of the Established Church is held every Sunday during the summer at Towyn Capel.

provided the weather is fine. The congregation sit about on the rocks and on the green sward. A drive or walk along the coast road, which passes by Towyn Capel, affords delightful prospects of distant mountain, rocks, greensward, and sea.

The ancient Parish and Collegiate Church of Holyhead, dedicated to St. Cybi, is a very interesting structure. It was restored in 1879 by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and in 1898 a south chancel aisle was built to receive the very beautiful marble memorial, by Thorneycroft, of the late Hon. William Owen Stanley, of Penrhos, a brother of the late Dean Stanley. It is a recumbent effigy, and a faithful likeness. The angelic figures are strikingly beautiful. The monument, soon after its erection, was portrayed in all the high-class illustrated papers of both this country and America.

Engraved on a stone at the apex of the north transept gable, and very nearly obliterated by the storms and tempests of four centuries, are the words:—"Sancta Kubi, Ora Pro Nobis" (Holy St. Cybi, Pray for us).

The enclosure in which the church is situated is bounded on three sides by a wall six feet thick, which was built towards the close of the sixth century. The fourth side was formerly washed by the sea. It was made to serve the purpose of a refuge or place of sanctuary against the incursions of the Danes.

As a resort for visitors from inland towns who need change of scene and pure and bracing air, Holyhead and its immediate neighbourhood is

becoming more popular year after year, and a large number of houses are being erected to meet the growing demand.

The "Station" Hotel is under the management of the L. & N. W. Railway Company.

Photo. by] [*Photochrom Co., London.*

ABERYSTWYTH.

ABERYSTWYTH.

(THE BIARRITZ OF WALES.)

A FIRST-CLASS, favourite seaside resort, commanding access to the most charming scenery, north, east, and south, having the waters of Cardigan Bay and the broad Atlantic on its frontage. The look-out north is the finest, including as it does the hills which rise around the estuary of the Dovey, and far beyond Snowdon itself is visible on clear days.

The Marine Promenade has been well laid out and paved, and here and there are some small flowering beds with lounges and seats, which give it a very pleasing appearance. The beach is pebbly, but of even slope, and well suited for bathing.

The greatest improvement for the attraction and advantage of visitors effected by the Corporation of recent years has been the continuance of the Promenade at the southern end around the Castle promontory and grounds. The new work not only provides an exceptionally fine promenade, with cosy nooks of shelter under the Castle grounds, but runs out to sea several yards, opening up views of the College, and town, and Bay, which were hitherto unobtainable except from the sea. When the tide is high the new Promenade is a capital stand for bass, whiting, and pollack fishing.

The Castle grounds form a popular and favourite resort on account of the fine views of land and sea to be obtained therefrom. Plenty of seating accommodation is provided on its grassy slopes and terraced walks, and a "Camera Obscura" is a notable fixture here.

The Pier is a structure stretching out from a point almost in front of the University College, and only about two hundred yards from the Castle grounds, for a distance of nearly 700 feet. There are kiosks, seats, and bandstands at the far end, and near the shore end has been erected a spacious Pavilion capable of seating 1,500 persons, which is used for concerts, theatrical performances etc.

Constitution Hill rises to about 500 feet above sea level, on the top of which is a kind of plateau, and this has been laid out as a place of popular recreation and amusement. There are several kiosks, a reading-room, a pavilion, a bandstand, and other structures around the flat expanse, which has been adapted for dancing and other pastimes, and during the season *al fresco* concerts and other forms of amusement draw a great number of people up here.

The Elysian Grove, just a few minutes' walk from the town, is also a place of recreation and amusement, particularly in the evenings, the grounds being prettily laid out.

The University College Library and Museum should by all means be visited—by permission—by people of antiquarian, literary, or educational tastes. There is already a grand collection of books, and the display of curiosities, coins, manuscripts, and other rare and interesting objects is regularly increasing.

Bathing and Boating.—The facilities for bathing in the Bay are very good. Two admirable swimming Sea Water Baths, each 77 feet long by 27 feet wide, are open from 8.0 a.m. till 8.0 p.m. daily. Boating is always pleasant here, and safe with ordinary caution.

There is also a Tobogganning Slide on the slopes adjoining the river opposite Plas Crug, which affords amusement to many of the youthful visitors.

The late Sir James Clarke, physician to Queen Victoria, who was considered one of the first authorities in his day in regard to climate, was

a regular visitor, and much delighted with Aberystwyth, of which he said that: "A fortnight's residence here is, in many cases, equivalent to a month's residence in most watering places. The winters are very mild, and on that account Aberystwyth is a desirable winter residence, and the sanitary arrangements and water supply are perfect."

Places of interest in the neighbourhood, and distances, are as follows:—

	Miles Distant.
Devil's Bridge (by rail or coach)	12
Llyfnant Valley, Glaspwll Cascade, and Einion Falls	14
Llanbadarn	1
Clarach Valley...	2

There are numerous excursions from Aberystwyth by rail and by coach to these and other places of interest, and return tickets to all the coast stations are issued daily at exceptionally low fares. Holiday Contract Tickets available for seven or fourteen days between all Coast Stations are issued from June to September at low charges. For particulars see the Cambrian Company's announcements.

PUBLICATIONS.

"Glimpses of Sea and Mountain in Wales."	Post free, 1d.
Hotels and Lodging Guide ...	,, 1d.
"Picturesque Wales"	Price, 6d.
"Cardigan Bay Illustrated"	,, 6d.
"Charming Cambria"...	,, 1s.
"Golfers' Guide to Cambrian Coast Golf Links"	

(See pages of the Tourist Programme or Time Table.)

Photo. by] [*Photochrom Co., London.*

ABERDOVEY.

ABERDOVEY.

THIS delightful seaside resort, standing on the estuary of the Dovey, is a favourite amongst the Welsh watering places. Aberdovey has the advantage of having a direct south-westerly aspect and plenty of breeze from the open sea, the sands forming a fine promenade for five or six miles. Excellent boating may be had in the estuary; and the Golf Links, a coast course of 18 holes, are amongst the finest in the country. Pennal, and the Happy Valley, about six and four miles distant respectively, are amongst the places of interest, the latter being a most delightful spot.

Photo. by] *[Photochrom Co., London.*

BARMOUTH BRIDGE.

BARMOUTH.

BARMOUTH is built on a narrow and irregular strip of land near the north-western corner of the estuary of the Mawddach, with a screen of steep and high hills behind it. There is an excellent bathing beach, and good facilities for boating, particularly up the estuary, which is navigable as far as Penmaenpool, some two miles below Dolgelley; but the charm of Barmouth is found in its unrivalled walks and drives and its incomparable mountain scenery. The town, though straggling, is very well built, all the houses being of stone, of massive and substantial appearance. Many of them are terraced one above the other on the side of the rocky hill.

The older part of Barmouth is on the eastward bend, which turns to face the estuary, a

fine expanse of tidal water about a mile wide, which stretches to the north-eastward towards Dolgelley. A long range of partly-wooded hills on the opposite side running obliquely to the south-west with Cader Idris, a prominent object in the centre, makes the outlook a very grand one.

Barmouth Bridge now forms an imposing structure over the estuary of the Mawddach. There is a promenade the whole length of the bridge, half a mile long, open to the public, and from this can be obtained most charming views of the estuary, embracing full views of the Cader range of mountains.

The Panorama Walk is one of the principal attractions in the immediate vicinity of Barmouth, and it is certainly worthy of the reputation it has secured. Looking sheer down below, the famous drive to Dolgelley may be traced winding its way round the bases of the projecting hills.

Barmouth forms a centre from which by means of the Cambrian Railway Company's combined rail and coach excursions all the charming country round Snowdon and Beddgelert, Cader Idris and Dolgelley, etc., can be comfortably reached in a single day's trip.

The places of interest in the neighbourhood, and the distances, are as follows :—

	Distance.
Arthog Waterfalls	about 3 miles
Cwm-Bychan Lake	,, 6 ,,
Drws-Ardudwy and Roman Steps	,, 7½ ,,

Photo. by] [*Photochrom Co., London.*

HARLECH CASTLE.

HARLECH, AND THE CASTLE.

HARLECH CASTLE is the most conspicuous object on the Welsh coast, standing as it does on a rock which rises boldly from the flat plain of Ardudwy. The Castle would appear to have been impregnable to the attacks of ancient warfare, as its principal walls and circular towers at each angle are still intact. The history of this stronghold is said to date back to the time of Maelgwn Gwynedd, a Welsh prince of the sixth century, but the present structure was erected by Edward I. on the site of a former one.

The Royal St. David's Golf Links, Harlech, a coast course of 18 holes, are amongst the most famous in the country.

Cheap Day Excursion Tickets are issued from all coast stations throughout the season.

Photo. by] [*Photochrom Co., London.*

CRICCIETH.

CRICCIETH.

THIS is assuredly the most natural of all the Welsh watering places. Its Castle is beautifully situated on a hill rising perpendicularly from the sea. Its chief attraction is the old Castle grounds, the chief towers and walls of which still remain. There are probably few localities in Wales which more abound in historic and antiquarian subjects than does Criccieth. Druidic stones, caves associated with "fighty" stories, old houses and churches, linked with episodes of sanguinary feuds of a bygone and exciting age.

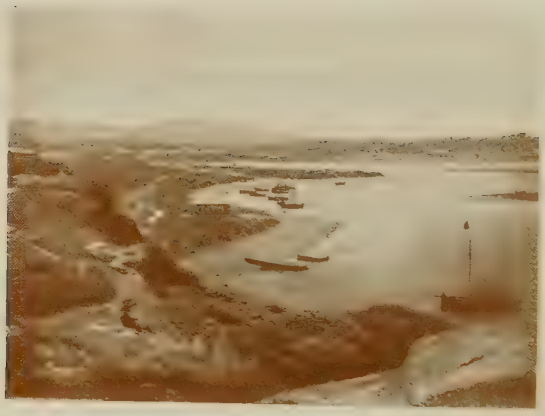
Moelygest Mountain possesses considerable interest in this locality. Near Bwlch Craigwen

there is a circle of stones which may have formed a bardic Gorsedd. It consists of thirty-eight stones, and not far away from it, in the direction of Pen Morfa, is another remnant of a circle, but not so perfect as the one just referred to.

There is a fine old cromlech near Llanystumdwy, which many tourists make a point of visiting.

Excursions from Criccieth by rail and coach may be made to Beddgelert, Snowdon, Cader Idris, Abersoch, and Nevin, full particulars of which will be found in the rail and coach programme issued by the Cambrian Railways Company.

Bathing on the west side is very good, the facilities for boating being also excellent.



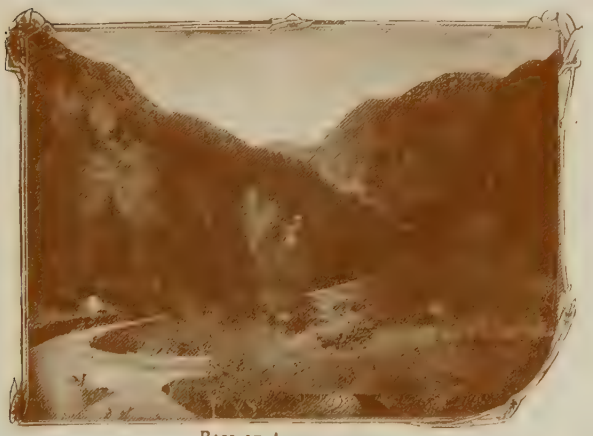
PWLLHELI.

PWLLHELI.

THIS is one of the most beautiful watering places on Cardigan Bay, and is situated in Carnarvonshire on the south of the peninsular. It is a town of considerable antiquity, its corporation dating back to the days of Edward the Black Prince. The aspect of Pwllheli is southerly, and the climate most salubrious and equable. It has one of the finest beaches in the principality, extending five miles from Gimlet Rock to Llanbedrog Head. The view seaward is described as "The Finest Panorama in the World," embracing as it does the whole of Merionethshire Mountains, with the lovely Cardigan Bay, so often compared with the Bay of Naples. This description is not undeserved.

An efficient band is engaged during the season, and a recreation ground, where croquet, lawn tennis, cricket, and bowls can be played, has been carefully laid out. There is also a nine-hole golf course and good sea and river fishing. Coaching trips are arranged to the chief points of interest, amongst which are Aberdaron, Abersoch, Nevin, Beddgelert, and Snowdon.

The Loop Tour round Snowdon (the finest tour in Great Britain), Pass of Aberglaslyn, Cader



Pass of Aberglaslyn.

Idris, Cwm Bychan Lake, etc., etc., can also be accomplished by rail and coach from Pwllheli.

The water supply and sanitary arrangements are excellent. There are a number of first class hotels, and visitors to this lovely seaside resort are well catered for.

Cheap return tickets are issued between all coast stations during the season.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Visit NORTH WALES for the Holidays.

Charming Scenery, Mountains, Lakes, Popular Sea-Side Attractions, Golf Links, etc., etc.

Large Selection of HOTELS and BOARDING HOUSES with accommodation to suit all classes of Visitors.

NORTH WALES GOLF LINKS.

Nearest Station.	Name of Club.	Distance from Station.	Secretary.	No. of Holes.	Visitors' Subscriptions. Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
		Miles.					
Bangor	Bangor G.C.	1	G. H. Reid, Montrose, Bangor.		1/6	5/-	10/-
Colwyn Bay	Rhos-on-Sea G.C. ...	1½	J. E. Carter, Rhos-on-Sea Golf Club.	18	2/6	10/-	—
Do.	Colwyn Bay G.C. ..	¾	D. M. Peacock, Cotehill, Colwyn Bay.		2/-	7/6	—
Conway	Carnarvonshire G.C. .	1¼	Capt. Brooke, Golf Club, Conway.	18	2/6	7/6	21
Do.	Oakwood Park Hotel Golf Links.	1	—	9	2/-	5/-	10/6
Evarth	Ruthin G.C.	1	R. P. Davies, Bryn Rhos, Ruthin.	9	1/6	5/-	21/
Holyhead	Treaddur G.C. .	2	H. Cynelius Roberts, Treaddur Bay Hotel.	9	1/6	5	10

NORTH WALES GOLF LINKS—*continued.*

Nearest Station.	Name of Club.	Distance from Station.	Secretary.	Visitors' Subscriptions. No. of Holes.	Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.	
		Miles.						
Llanberis	Royal Victoria Hotel Golf Links.	—	Snowdon Mountain Tramroad and Hotels Co., Ltd., Llanberis.	9	1 6	3 6	7 6	
Llandudno	Gt. Orme's Head G.C...	1	Henry Parker, Golf House, Great Orme.	18	2/	10/-	21/-	
Do.	North Wales G.C. ...	1	D. D. Cummins, Home Green, Deganwy.	18	2/6	10/-	25/	
Llanfairfechan ..	Llanfairfechan G.C.	1½	J. M. Baker, Gorddiniog Estate Office.	9	1 6 1	5 - 4	10 8	Gentlemen. Ladies.
Llanrwst & Trefriw	Trefriw Golf Club ...	1½	G. C. Morris, Rose Hill, Trefriw.	9	1 6	5,-	10	
Do.	Gwydyr Castle G.C. ..	1	J. E. Jones, Club House.	9	1/5	5/-	15/	
Old Colwyn	Old Colwyn G.C. ...	½	E. Davies, Braeside, Old Colwyn.	9	1/6	6,-	15/-	
Prestatyn	Prestatyn G.C.	¼	J. Holland Roberts, Prestatyn.	9	1/6	5/-	12/6	
Rhyl	Rhyl G.C.	1	J. Wild, Golf Club.	18	2/6	7/6	21/-	
Shotton	Chester G.C.	½	F. J. Warmsley, Eastgate Row, Chester.	18	2/6 1/-	7 6 2/6	15/- 5/-	Gentlemen. Ladies.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Express Through Trains

. . FROM . .

LONDON (EUSTON),

BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER,

LIVERPOOL,

AND ALL PRINCIPAL TOWNS

. . TO . .

NORTH WALES.

CHEAP WEEK-END,

EXCURSION,

RESIDENTIAL and

HOLIDAY CONTRACT TICKETS.

TOURIST TICKETS available for six calendar months, allowing the holders to break their journey at places of interest *en route*.

Ask at L. & N. W. Stations or Town Offices for Programmes and Handbills giving full particulars as to Fares, etc.

London & North Western Railway.

WEEKLY OR FORTNIGHTLY

CONTRACT TICKETS

IN NORTH WALES.

Holiday Contract Tickets available for a week or a fortnight, enabling the purchasers to visit the principal places of interest and charming scenery abounding in North Wales, will be issued at the Booking Offices in the North Wales District, within the area shewn below, upon production of Ordinary, Tourist, or Excursion Tickets (available for one week or longer), which applicants have taken to any London and North Western Station within that area.

This arrangement also applies to holders of Ordinary and Tourist Tickets to Ireland, via Holyhead, or to the Cambrian Line (via Afonwen).

The charges are as follows:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
For One Week.	24/-	17/-	14/-
For a Fortnight.	35/-	25/-	20/-

The area over which the Holiday Contract Tickets are available for Railway Journeys extends from

PRESTATYN to HOLYHEAD,

and includes

RUTHIN **BLAENAU FESTINIOG** **CARNARVON**
LLANDUDNO **BETHESDA** **LLANBERIS**
BETTWS-Y-COED And all Intermediate Stations.

The charge for a Bicycle accompanying a passenger who has booked under this arrangement will be 3s. for one week and 5s. for a fortnight at Owner's risk, the ticket being available over the same area and for the same period as that issued for the passenger. Insurance Tickets can be obtained at a fee of One Penny, irrespective of distance.

Tickets are also issued to include Sea Trips by the **Liverpool and North Wales Steamship Co.'s Boats** between Llandudno, Beaumaris, Bangor, Menai Bridge, and Carnarvon in addition to journeys by Trains in the area above named.

The charges (Exclusive of Pier Tolls) are as follows:

	First Class Rail and Saloon on Steamer.	Second Class Rail and Saloon on Steamer.	Third Class Rail and Saloon on Steamer.
For One Week.	27/6	21/-	17/6
For a Fortnight.	40/-	30/-	25/-

Upon expiry, the Contract Tickets must be surrendered to the Company's Officials.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Company's District Superintendent, Mr. L. A. P. WARNER, Chester.

London & North Western Railway.

COMBINED RAIL AND ROAD TOURS . . . .

. . IN . .

North Wales.

TICKETS at Cheap Fares, covering journeys by Rail and Road, are issued during the season at the principal stations in North Wales to enable visitors to view the many points of interest and charming scenery of the district.

NOTABLE SCENERY.

PASS OF LLANBERIS.
PASS OF NANT FFRANCON.
PASS OF ABERGLASLYN.
BEDDGELERT.
VALE OF GWYNANT.
CAPEL CURIG.
MINERS' BRIDGE.
FAIRY GLEN.

ANCIENT CASTLES.

BEAUMARIS.
CONWAY.
CARNARVON.
DENBIGH.
DOLWYDDELEN.
FLINT.
RUTHIN.
RHUDDLAN.

MOUNTAINS.

SNOWDON 3,560 ft.
CARNEDD LLEWELYN 3,484 ft.
GLYDER FAWR 3,275 ft.
MOEL SIABOD 2,860 ft.
MOEL FAMMAU 1,850 ft.

LAKES.

GWYNANT.
OGWEN.
PADARN.
QUELLYN.

WATERFALLS.

SWALLOW.
CONWAY.
ABER.
DYSERTH.
DOLGARROG.
PORTHLLWYD.

Ask at the Railway Stations in North Wales for Programme giving particulars of these Tours, Fares, etc., or write to the District Superintendent, Mr. L. A. P. WARNER, London and North Western Railway, Chester

A FORTNIGHT IN

North Wales

During the Summer Months

EXCURSIONS

are run EVERY WEEK between

LONDON (Euston)

AND

Aberdovey	Denbigh
Abergele	Dolgelly
Aberystwyth	Harlech
Amlwch	Holywell
Bangor	Llanberis
Barmouth	Llandudno
Bettws-y-Coed	Llanfairfechan
Blaenau Festiniog	Llanrwst
Borth	Penmaenmawr
Carnarvon	Portmadoc
Chester	Prestatyn
Chwilog	Pwllheli
Colwyn Bay	Rhyl
Conway	Ruthin
Corwen	Towyn
Criccieth	

For fares and full particulars obtain Excursion Pamphlet from any of the Company's Stations or Town Offices in London.

Euston, 1909.

FRANK REE,
General Manager.

Colwyn Bay, North Wales. Pwllycrochan Hotel

BEAUTIFULLY situated in its own finely wooded park. 220 feet above sea level. Magnificent views of sea and surrounding country. Combines the amenities of a Country Mansion with the conveniences of a superior Hotel. Excellent coaching and motoring centre for the most beautiful parts of North Wales. Desirable Winter Residence, sheltered, efficiently heated, Electric Light. *Telephone*, No. 13. *Telegrams*, "Pwllycrochan, Colwyn Bay."

Colwyn Bay Hotel.

Delightfully situated on the borders of the Bay.

Telegraphic Address: "Colwyn-Bay Hotel, Colwyn-Bay.
Telephone: No. 9, Colwyn Bay.

COLWYN BAY. . .

Hotel Metropole.

Modern. Near Sea and Station. Electric Light throughout.
Moderate Tariff.
Telegrams: "Metropole, Colwyn Bay." National Telephone No. 188.
Miss S. A. GUISDALE, Manageress.

COLWYN BAY.

"MORANNEDD" (The house near the sea)

Boarding Establishment, Marine Road.

THIS High-class West End Old-established House is beautifully situated in its own grounds, and has a good CROQUET LAWN in front. Close to Sea and West Promenade, and well sheltered from all cold winds.

✠

Tariff on application.

✠

Under the Personal Supervision of . . . the Proprietresses:

Mrs. & Miss WADSWORTH.

COLWYN BAY.

Lockyer's Private Hotel

Established 1892. MARINE ROAD.

THIS superior Boarding Establishment is situated in the West end of Colwyn Bay, is a well arranged detached house, standing in its own grounds, within two minutes walk of the West Promenade and in close proximity to the Pwllycrochan Woods.

Tariff on application. —— **National Telephone No. 187.**

Resident Proprietors - Mr. & Mrs. LOCKYER.

COLWYN BAY.

"THE CHESTNUTS,"

Marine Road.

High Class Boarding Residence, fine position, home comforts, highly recommended, good cuisine, separate tables, sanitation perfect. — Terms: Moderate.

Mrs. MERVYN WOOD.

Telegrams: "Wood, Chestnuts, Colwyn Bay."

COLWYN BAY.

CAPESTHORNE TOWERS

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

THE FINEST SITUATION in the fashionable part of the Bay, directly facing Sea and Promenade, with Balconies commanding view of both Piers. Cuisine is of unquestionable merit. Electric Light throughout. Modern sanitation. The whole is under the direct management of the Proprietress, thus ensuring excellence in everything, and having regard for visitors' home comforts which would appeal to the most discriminating patronage.

Telegrams: "CAPESTHORNE." — Telephone No. 192

TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

COLWYN BAY.

The Balmoral Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment.

Situated on West Promenade. Facing the Sea and commanding an uninterrupted view of the entire Bay. Near Station, Pier, and Town.

For Tariff apply -**Mrs. RUSH, Proprietress.**

Telegrams: "BALMORAL, COLWYN BAY."

Telephone: **118** COLWYN BAY.

COLWYN BAY.
GILBERT-VILLE.
Private Hotel
and Boarding
Establishment.
Directly facing Sea.
Sunny aspect.
Warm well furnished
Rooms
30 Bedrooms.
Golf Links in
neighbourhood.
Winter Residence.
Separate Tables.
Billiards.
Telegrams:
"Gilbert-Ville."
For terms apply—
Mrs. JORDAN,
Proprietress.

COLWYN BAY.

MEADOWCROFT

Boarding Establishment

Conway Road West.

Conducted by - - Miss M. M. MORRIS.

RHÔS HYDRO.

COLWYN BAY.

On the Electric Tram connecting Colwyn Bay and Llandudno.

Golfers staying here have free play on the adjoining 18 hole Rhôs-on-Sea Golf Links.

A charming spot for temporary or permanent residence.

Golfers Week-end, Friday Dinner to Monday Breakfast, including Golf, ONE GUINEA.

T.N. 0200 Colwyn Bay.

LLANDUDNO.

THE HYDRO, NEVILLE CRESCENT.

THE most centrally situated Hotel in the Bay. New Dining Room, and Lounge, large Billiard Room, 2 Tables, Garage for 20 Cars—free. 120 Bed and Sitting Rooms facing Bay and Mountains. 5 minutes from Golf Links. Passenger Lift. Electric Light. Terms from 10/- per day, inclusive. Sea, fresh water, Turkish, or Russian Baths. — Omnibus meets all Trains.

Telegrams: "Hydro, Llandudno." **Telephone No. 0268.**

CHARLES BANZHAF, Manager.

Rhos-on-Sea Preparatory School.

PUPILS admitted between the ages 8 and 15, and thoroughly prepared for the Public Schools, or the Royal Naval College, Osborne. Sound education on modern principles. Well appointed premises specially built for a School; covered Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop; Playing Fields, 6½ acres, stretching down to the sea.

J. H. GLOVER, M.A. (Cantab), Headmaster.

TREFRIW.

BELLE VUE HOTEL

FINEST NORTH WALES.

PATRONISED BY... SIR FREDERICK TREVES.
SIR FRANCIS LAKING.

Most Moderate Charges for Off Season.
Apply to the Manager.

Trefriw Wells.

These Waters are the richest Sulphur-Iron Waters known, and are highly recommended by eminent physicians for **Anæmia**, Chronic **Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervous** and **General Debility**, etc., with most gratifying results. An elegant Pumproom and Baths have quite recently been erected and are open all the year.

The Waters are also supplied for home treatment in perfect natural Spa condition, retaining all their curative properties.

Send for free descriptive medical booklet and district guide, list of Hotels, Apartments, etc., to Secretary, Trefriw Wells, North Wales.

LLANDUDNO (NORTH WALES).

St. GEORGE'S HOTEL

First-class Hotel. Premier Position. Facing the Sea. Near Pavilion and Pier. Extensive New Hall and Lounges. Electric Light. Lift. Patronised by the Nobility and Leading Families.
Hotel visitors have free use of Great Orme Golf Links.
No charge for Motor Garage.
Inclusive Terms from 9/- per day or £3 3s. per week.
For Illustrated Souvenir apply—
THOMAS P. DAVIES, Resident Proprietor.

LLANDUDNO, North Wales.

EMPIRE HOTEL

Few Yards to Pier and Promenade. Close to Golf Links.
Free Golf, including Sunday Play. Electric Light. Motor Garage.
Telephone No. 259.
FOR ILLUSTRATED TARIFF APPLY TO
Mrs. S. HALL, Proprietress.

Rhydwen Jones & Davies

COMPLETE
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
UPHOLSTERERS,
REMOVERS and STORERS.

Rhyl. – Colwyn Bay.
Llandudno.

LLANDUDNO, North Wales.

IMPERIAL HOTEL

CENTRALLY situated on Promenade. Extensive Sea Frontage. Spacious New Lounge Hall. **140** well-appointed Sitting and Bedrooms (the greater number of which have Sea and Mountain Views). New Dining Room. Passenger Lift. Electric Light. Cenral for Golf Links, G.P.O., Pier, and Station. Motor Garage attached to Hotel. Private Omnibus. National Telephone No. **6.**

For Illustrated Tariff and other particulars, apply to

S. CHANTREY, *Proprietor.*

TELEPHONE No. 0199.

LLANRWST. VICTORIA HOTEL

Charming Health Resort. - Magnificent Scenery.

The Hotel overlooks Gwydyr Castle and Grounds, which are open to Visitors. Excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing, Cricket, Tennis, Billiards. Golf Links adjoining Hotel.

The Hotel is replete with every comfort; Electrically Lighted throughout. Hiring. Large Covered-in Yard. Lock-up for Cycles and Motor Cars. Petrol. Resident Engineer.

PENMAENMAWR, North Wales.

PLAS GLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDS in its own Extensive Grounds, has grand Sea and Mountain Views, is within 7 minutes walk of the Railway Station, Promenade, Shore, and Sands. Tennis Court in front of Hotel. Motor Garage. An ideal winter residence for which special terms can be arranged.

Sanitation Certified Perfect. - Tariff on application.

Telegrams: "PLAS GLYN, PENMAENMAWR."

L. M. HELBY, Proprietress.

VISIT . .

North Wales

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

List of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Hydros, Restaurants, Tea Rooms.

BANGOR (Upper)—Belle Vue Hotel—

Between Bangor Station and Suspension Bridge. Commanding from the Gardens some of the finest views in Wales; overlooking the Straits; is considered healthy. Moderate charges. Posting, &c. 5 minutes from Station. Proprietor, L. HUGHES.

BANGOR.

BIRKETT'S BOARDING HOUSE.

Excellent Accommodation for Motorists and Cyclists.
Private Apartments. Tel. 59.

BANGOR, Pendref—Wicklow Temperance Hotel

First Class Restaurant and Confectionery. (Winner of First Prize, London, 1908). Three minutes walk from Railway Station. Branch:—Kiosk, Bangor Pier. Confectionery fresh daily.
Mrs. E. HUGHES, Proprietress.

BANGOR—RAILWAY HOTEL,

NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

RE-FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

Offers first class accommodation to visitors. Special tariff for Commercials. CAPTAIN BRADFORD, Proprietor.

Colwyn Bay.

SOMERSET HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Facing Sea. Near Pier and Tennis Club.

Excellent cuisine; small tables; every comfort.

Holywell—HOTEL VICTORIA.

Commercial and Residential Hotel. Finest position in town. Livery stables. Garage. Inspection Pit. Moderate terms.
W. ROTHWELL.

Holywell—KING'S HEAD HOTEL—

The leading Family and Commercial Hotel. Posting and Catering in all its Branches. Excellent Stabling Accommodation. Funerals and Weddings a Speciality. Headquarters of the Cyclists Union.
Tel. No. 0193. FRANK SALTER, Proprietor.

HOLYWELL.
LAMBERT'S HOTEL.
Family and Commercial.
Posting. L. & N. W. Railway Company's Parcel Agent.

Llanberis—THE CASTLE HOTEL—

This Hotel is most pleasantly situated on the banks of Llanberis Lake, which adjoins the noted Dinorwic Slate Quarries, and affords excellent fishing. Visitors, Tourists, and Cyclists will find every comfort and accommodation at the Hotel. C. ARMSDEN, Proprietress.

Llanberis—ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL—

This first class Hotel stands in its own Grounds of over 30 acres, in the heart of Snowdonia. Private 9-hole golf course and reserved fishing in Lake—Close to Snowdon Mountain Railway.

LLANDUDNO.
Evans' Hotel and Boarding Establishment.
50 Bedrooms. Established 1865.
Terms from 7/- per day, inclusive.
Within one minute's walk from Station, General Post Office, and Grand Promenade. Porter meets all trains.

LLANDUDNO, NORTH PARADE.
MOSELEY
Boarding Establishment.
Splendid sea view, opposite Pier gates. Few minutes from Happy Valley and Mountain Tram. Moderate Terms.
M. J. WYNNE.

LLANDUDNO.

The White House

Boarding Establishment.

Premier Position - Centre of Promenade.

Electric Light and all modern improvements. Comfortable Lounges and Balcony.

Nat. Tel. **100.** W. S. THOMAS, Proprietor.
Telegrams: "WHITE HOUSE."

Llanfairfechan CASTLE HOTEL First-class Family and Commercial. Every convenience. Storage for Motors, Cycles, etc. Good Stabling. Nearest to Station, Sea, and Mountains. First-class Table. Terms moderate. **Write for Tariff to W. RAMSDEN SMITH, Proprietor.**

Telegrams: "CASTLE." Llanfairfechan. *Telephone 198.*

Llanfairfechan - QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Leading Family Hotel. Garage. Posting.

J. O. KNIGHT, Proprietor.

LLANRWST.

KING'S HEAD

Temperance Hotel.

Dinners, Teas, and every accommodation for Tourists.

R. WILLIAMS, Manager.

LLANRWST.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Close to the Station.

Good accommodation—Dinners—Luncheons—Teas.
Moderate Charges.

ROBERTS, Proprietor.

Menai Bridge—ANGLESEY ARMS HOTEL.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

At this old-fashioned and well known Hotel, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families will find every comfort and attention.

H. O. MORRIS, Proprietor

Penmaenmawr—H. M. JONES,

High-Class Confectionery and Tea Rooms,

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Daily or Weekly Boarders. Telegrams: "Windsor House, Penmaenmawr."

Rhyl, N. Wales GROSVENOR (Temperance) HOTEL—Family and Commercial. Opposite Station. Week-end Terms from 12s. 6d. **Schools, Choirs,** and **Parties** specially catered for. **Restaurant.**

A. W. JAMES, Proprietor.

Rhyl—IMPERIAL HOTEL—The most comfortable **Commercial** Hotel in Rhyl. Good Writing Room. Lounge. Special Commercial Tariff, 6/-, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast, and Attendance. Telephone 175, Rhyl.

Mrs. THOMAS, Proprietress (late of Nant Hall Hotel, Prestatyn).

RHYL (North Wales).

New Marine Hydro.

Facing Sea. Golf Links adjoining. Charming position. Terms moderate.

Apply Mrs. EVANS.

RHYL.

THE PALATINE.

Commercial Hotel and Boarding Establishment, Wellington Road.

Central situation (4 minutes from Station). Bath, h. and c. Cycle accommodation. Moderate terms. Home comforts.

Proprietor, J. R. GRIFFITHS.

RHYL.

High Class Luncheon and Tea Rooms.

PHILIP THOMAS, The Avondale Restaurant and Steam Bakery,

63, High Street, RHYL.

The noted establishment for afternoon tea cakes, biscuits, French pastries, and household bread. Deliveries to all parts of the town.

Telephone 14Y Rhyl.

RHYL.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Facing sea. Central.

60 Bedrooms. All modern conveniences. Grand Billiard Saloon (4 Tables). Garage (25 cars). Marine Balconies. Grand Dining Hall (for 200 persons). Terms moderate.

Apply MANAGERESS.

TREFRIW—

GLANRAFON—

PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Every convenience. Terms moderate. Apply MANAGER.

VALLEY HOTEL—Anglesey, N. W.—

Apartments and every accommodation. Best Sporting Ground in the Island held. Shooting and Fishing. Terms moderate.

H. THOMAS.

HOLYHEAD

Station Hotel,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE L. & N. W. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Very comfortable, with moderate tariff.

Passengers for Ireland wishing to break their journey before proceeding by Boat to Dublin or Greenore will find every facility afforded at this Hotel.

Telegrams—
"North Western,"
Llandudno.

LLANDUDNO.

NORTH WESTERN HOTEL.

Nat. Tel. No. 68.

Two minutes from Station and adjacent to Promenade.

First-Class Cuisine under Experienced Chef.

*

Carefully Selected Wines.

Table d'Hote Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners, served at separate tables.

*

Motor Garage.

168

The Terms are extremely moderate and may be had on application to the Manager.

FITZSIMMONS LIMITED, Proprietors.

LONDON & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Tourist Guide

to

North Anglesey.

1909

McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London.

To the Reader.

THIS is a description of an undiscovered Country for those who require a complete change.

It is a country of rocks and heather, sheep and sandhills. It is sparsely populated, but the salt winds that blow over it fresh from the Atlantic, together with the sunshine, bring health and rest to the Tourist who seeks them.

The London and North Western Railway will take you to ANGLESEY without change of carriage.

North Anglesey.

THE new railway from Holland Arms to Red Wharf Bay and Benllech has opened up a new resort for the tourist and holiday seeker. For some years the Isle of Anglesey has become more and more the resort of persons in search of a "rest cure," but the comparative inaccessibility of the northern portion of the island has deterred many from visiting it. This difficulty of approach is now to a great extent at an end, and coupled with the other facilities of travel introduced by the London and North Western Railway the journey to Red Wharf Bay and Benllech can be made as comfortably and easily as to any of the most favoured sea-side resorts.

There is no doubt that the increased facilities offered will cause a considerable influx of visitors, and those who wish to enjoy the novelty, quiet, and repose of this "unspoiled" country would do well to go early and go often.

RED WHARF BAY.

NORTH ANGLESEY.

(RED WHARF BAY AND BENLLECH.)

"Mountain, bay, and sandbank were bathed in sunshine; the water was perfectly calm; nothing was moving upon it, nor upon the shore, and I thought I had never beheld a more beautiful and tranquil scene."

GEORGE BORROW

SUCH were the sentiments which animated the breast of the author of "Wild Wales" when he first beheld the beautiful Bay of Red Wharf, Anglesey, in the year 1854. Over half a century ago, long before the Welsh Coast had attained its present universal popularity as a holiday resort, the brilliant traveller and writer "discovered" the romantic Anglesey Bay, and wrote in glowing

RHYD-Y-SAINT.

terms of its natural beauty and charm. Since then many tourists from the busy English cities have revived their jaded energies on the picturesque, exhilarating, and peaceful shores of Mona, the

Isle of the Ancient Druids, but the tranquillity which so impressed George Borrow still remains.

To many holiday makers the accustomed "fashionable" watering place, with its endless variety of artificial attractions of entertainments and social intercourse, is necessary and indispensable. The promenade and the pier, the concert and the pierrot entertainment, the terraces of conventional kind, and the monotonous rows of houses constitute "the sea-side." The busy work-a-day life of the inland city is merely exchanged for a busy pleasurable existence at a seaboard town. That such a method of spending a period so necessary for the recruiting of fagged bodies and minds is not one which brings the best results admits of no contradiction, and it is satisfactory to observe that there is an increasing proportion of our town workers which seeks rather to spend its holidays in country quietude, under the stimulating influences of nature's scenic gifts.

The North Coast of Anglesey, where lies George Borrow's "tranquil bay," possesses all the attributes of an ideal holiday spot. From the rugged headland of Penmon, which stands almost opposite Great Orme's Head, the shore extends in a graceful curve forming Red Wharf Bay, and, intersected by romantic little coves, stretches westward in a delightful vista of sea-side beauty. The limitless expanse of blue sea, lapping lazily

on soft and golden beaches, or dashing playfully against rugged rocks,

> "The cliffs of fern, where from night to morn,
> There is nothing but rest and a welcome peace,"

lovely sleepy little hamlets, and along the eastern horizon, stretching from Great Orme's Head, on the further side of the entrance to the picturesque Menai Straits, the purple glories of the majestic Cambrian hills – these are some of the outstanding features of the North Coast of Mona. Inland past old-fashioned cottages, tumbled together in charming confusion, the lanes and by-lanes are redolent with honeysuckle and dog-roses. Viewed from the picturesque acclivities above the shore, the magnetic winsomeness of the scene, with the glorious blue sweep of the bay and the sweet reposefulness of the surroundings, inspires the tired worker with a feeling of pure and joyous vitality. The office, the shop, and the factory are forgotten, and mind and body are recuperated and refreshed.

Presumably, the original form of "Anglesey" was "Angle's ey," or the island of the Angles, pointing to a remote period in which the island, like other parts of Britain, was overrun by the "makers of England" from beyond the German Ocean. But the island is "Anglesey" to English-speaking people only. By its own people and the people of Wales generally it is known as "Ynys Môn" (pronounced Unnis Mone), which means the Isle of Môn. It is also commonly referred to

HOLLAND ARMS STATION.

as "Sîr Fôn" (pronounced Seer Vone), or the County of Môn. The Romans Latinized the name by adding an "a," and the Isle was known in the days of Julius Cæsar as "Mona Insula."

Since the earliest times the island has borne the proud title of "Môn, Mam Cymru," literally "Mona, the Mother of Wales." Several reasons have been given for the bestowal of this distinction on the island. In the first place, owing to its genial flat lands and fertile soil, it lent itself to agricultural cultivation, and its supplies of grain could always be depended upon by the inhabitants of the more sterile mainland. Its people were always noted for hospitality also, and fugitives often found sanctuary amongst them. But it is possible that the tribute to the nursing capacity

of Mona referred more particularly to the time when the island was the head-quarters of the Druidic Cult. It was here that the old Druids had their principal altars and groves, and they were not only the religious leaders, but the law-givers and teachers generally of the nation. It is no wonder, therefore, that the island is to the antiquarian a veritable happy hunting ground. Druidical remains, traces of Roman occupation, and sepulchres of people who lived in the stone and bronze ages are to be met with, and the northern portion of the island is especially rich in antiquarian interest. Those which come within the scope of this guide will be referred to when the localities in which they are situated are dealt with.

An ancient castle is situated at Beaumaris —seven miles distant from Red Wharf— and this fine old ruin, preferred by many to the castles of the same period at Carnarvon, Conway, and Rhuddlan, is one of the series of fortresses erected by Edward I. during that monarch's tremendous effort at subjugating Wales. The quaint church at Beaumaris, with its effigies of knights in armour, is also worth seeing, and a visit should be paid to the old Grammar School, endowed so far back as 1603. Whilst we are dealing with Beaumaris, it might be well to mention that just outside the town are the remains of Llanfaes Friary, built by an ancient prince of the Welsh, Llewellyn ab Iorwerth, in the year 1240. At

BENLLECH BAY.

COAST NEAR RED WHARF BAY.

Penmon -literally "the extreme end of Mona"— which is about 4½ miles from Beaumaris, and which forms the north-eastern extremity of the island, may be seen the remains of an ancient Priory, founded in the sixth century.

From a geological point of view Anglesey is extremely interesting, and those whose tastes run in the direction of fossilised remains will find ample material for the pursuit of their favourite study.

The facilities for reaching a holiday resort are of supreme importance. When the glories of the Red Wharf Bay burst upon the vision of George Borrow, fifty-five years ago, that indefatigable traveller had walked thither from Bangor, a distance of about ten miles. Until the present year, visitors to the north coast of Anglesey had perforce to make a similar journey, in order to reach their destinations. Now, however, thanks to the enterprising spirit of the London and North Western Railway Company, a branch railway has been constructed from the main Chester-to-Holyhead line to Red Wharf Bay and Benllech, and easy access has thus been afforded to an entirely new and unspoilt summer resort. The new line branches off at Holland Arms, the fourth station from Bangor on the route to Amlwch, and traverses a delightfully pretty seven miles of country. The first station after leaving Holland Arms is at Ceint (pronounced Keint), a typical specimen of an Anglesey village. The name is supposed to be the

same as the English Kent. Within easy reach of the village is Plas Pen-Mynydd (pronounced Plas Pen-munnith), interesting as being the ancestral home of the "mighty Tudors"—the family that gave to England Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth. The connection of the unpretentious Welsh manor house with the Court of England is surely one of the most romantic episodes in history. The house was the home of the Tudur family (the anglicised form being Tudor), and a son, Owen, was born here in 1385. He was brought up to the law, and went to London. He was evidently an ambitious youth, for we hear of him travelling abroad, and eventually gaining a footing in the English Court. So rapid was his rise that he drew not only the attention but the regard of the Dowager Queen Catherine of France, widow of King Henry V., and they were married. But though a Commoner, Owen Tudor could show a pedigree equal to the best, for as a historian of the time says, "he was come of the noble lignage and anncient lyne of Cadwalader, the last kynge of the Britonnes." One of the sons of the marriage was Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and so was the British blood restored to the line of the monarchs of Britain.

The next station after Ceint is situated at Rhyd-y-Saint (pronounced Rheed-y-Sah-cent), which literally means "the ford of the saints," and the third stopping place after leaving Holland Arms is Pentraeth.

PENTRAETH.

PENTRAETH.

"The village of Pentraeth Coch occupies two sides of a romantic glen. . . . The part of the Pentraeth where I now was consisted of a few houses and a church, or something which I judged to be a church, for there was no steeple; the houses and church stood about a little open spot or square, the church on the east, and on the west a neat little inn or public-house, over the door of which was written, "The White Horse. Hugh Pritchard."

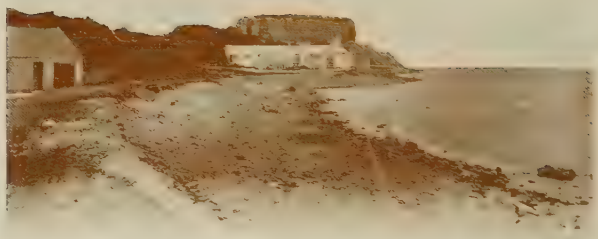
GEORGE BORROW.

THE description of the main portion of Pentraeth, as given in "Wild Wales," is true in many respects of the modern aspect of the village, although fifty-five years have elapsed since George Borrow

visited the locality. The "White Horse" Inn is still to be seen, and it is interesting to note that George Borrow slept under "Hugh Pritchard's" hospitable roof, occupying the small front bedroom, the window of which overlooks the "square."

Several discoveries of considerable antiquarian interest have been made of late years in the neighbourhood of Pentraeth. Whilst the work of cutting the new railway was in progress last year, the excavators dug through an ancient tumulus, the antiquity of which was shown by the discovery of pieces of a bronze dagger. The weapon lay beside a skeleton, which was found buried in a sitting posture, in a grave formed of huge stones. In a spot called Ty'n Pwll, situated about a mile away, a similar burial place was found. Beside the skeleton, in this case, a peculiar flint implement, sharpened on one side and fretted like a saw on the other, was found.

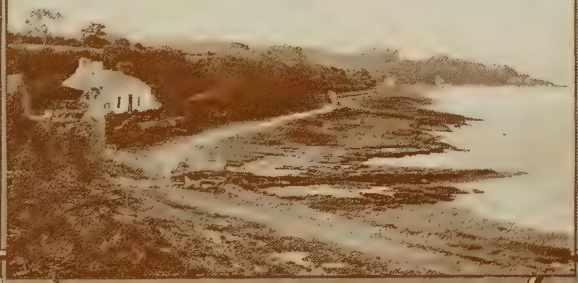
Shortly after leaving Pentraeth station, the train passes the spot where George Borrow stood when he first saw the "tranquil" bay. A prettier scene than that which the tourist views when the curve in the line discloses Red Wharf Bay could scarcely be imagined. In fact, from Pentraeth to the present terminus of the railway, at a spot situated about half-way between the villages of Red Wharf and Benllech, the surroundings are perfectly ideal.



MIN-Y-DON, RED WHARF BAY.

RED WHARF.

THE situation of the village of Red Wharf is romantic in the extreme. The wide sweep of the Bay narrows down to a pretty little cove, which forms an excellent natural landing place for the little coasting vessels in which commercial commodities of various kinds are brought. Quaint old cottages are sprinkled here and there, and an old-world charm pervades the whole scene. A little to the right, rising boldly and forming a landmark for many miles around, is a huge circular-shaped rocky eminence known as the Castle Rock. At one time this formed part of the mainland, but for generations the lime-rock, of which substance it



RED WHARF BAY.

CASTLE ROCK, RED WHARF BAY.

is composed, was hewn and carried away, leaving the tower-shaped eminence standing in solitary grandeur.

A little beyond the Castle Rock the shore extends in a broken line towards the west, and after passing a rocky corner another delightful expanse of coast is seen. Close at hand the shore is a charming mixture of sand hills and shingle, but further along lies a lovely bay, above which is situated the village of Benllech. A walk along the sea-side from Red Wharf to Benllech well repays the visitor for the trouble of an occasional strenuous clamber over a rock-strewn and slippery piece of shore.

BENLLECH.

THE Benllech beach has been described as one of the prettiest to be seen on the Welsh Coast, and it certainly possesses natural advantages of no mean order. At low tide, its wide expanse of golden sand extends for a considerable distance seaward, and the curve of its coast line from the sand hills and undulating pasture land on the right to the precipitous rocks and steep declivities on the left forms a perfectly idyllic picture of the most lovely shore imaginable. At one point there are diminutive cliffs, full of cunning little fissures and caves, which, with but little trouble, can be transformed by bathers into primitive dressing rooms.

BENLLECH BAY.

For the children the beach is a veritable paradise, and they can paddle and bathe in the rippling sea with perfect safety. The firm, smooth, glorious stretch of sand is perfectly safe, and there are no hidden pools or treacherous quicksands to be avoided. It is this security for the little ones, coupled with the undoubted attractiveness of the surroundings, which has commended the locality in the eyes of those who have brought their families to Benllech.

There is a straggling irregularity about the village of Benllech which constitutes one of its principal charms. Rising abruptly from the beach, the road leading to the centre of the hamlet winds precipitously upwards, and one finds oneself on a fairly level stretch of country, surrounded by

quaint rustic cottages and smart residences of a modern character. The growing popularity of the place has necessitated the provision of accommodation for visitors, but the addition of numerous boarding-houses and an excellent residential hotel has not in the least detracted from the rustic simplicity and old-world charm of the village.

It might be mentioned here that the village of Benllech is situated in the parish of Llanfairmathafarneithaf. This parish extends some three or four miles inland, and the upper portion is locally known as Rhosfawr. It was in a small cottage called Dafarn Goch—which may still be seen in Rhosfawr—that the celebrated Welsh bard, Goronwy Owen, was born in 1722. George Borrow, who numbered amongst his linguistic accomplishments a knowledge of the Welsh language, held a very high opinion of the poetical works of Goronwy Owen, and it was to visit the birthplace of the bard that he journeyed to Anglesey in the year 1854.

From the point of view of the geologist, the parish of Llanfairmathafarneithaf is exceptionally interesting, as it teems with all kinds of carboniferous fossils. The different risings of the land can be followed up to the highest altitudes, and traces of the water line may be followed in some places for half a mile and more. As an instance of the geological wealth of the district, mention may be made of the discovery, a short time ago, by the Rev. T. Parry, B.A., the present curate of the parish, of a coral fossil. This discovery was

MOELFRE VILLAGE.

CREEK IN MOELFRE BAY.

acclaimed by Dr. Kitchin, the eminent geologist, as being one of considerable importance. The specimen, said Dr. Kitchin, was a species of *campophyllum*, one of the *rugose* corals, and was the first of the kind found in the carboniferous limestone of Anglesey. It was therefore new to the island, and moreover would prove of considerable help to geologists. Mr. Parry has also come across a good specimen of coal in the cliffs in the lower portion of the parish.

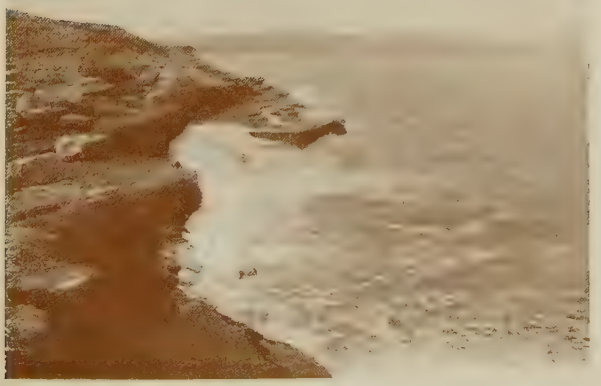
The antiquary will find the parish teeming with old-time associations. A "cromlech" on the Pant-y-Saer fields, within a few minutes' walk of the Benllech beach, is probably the remains of a prehistoric burial-place; and a farmhouse which overlooks the beach, and which is called Monachlog (*anglicé*, Monastery), is unquestionably the site of a religious house which flourished when the Penmon Priory and the monastic institution on Puffin Island were important religious centres.

The parish church of Llanfairmathafarneithaf, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated within about fifteen minutes' walk of the beach, and English services are conducted there on Sundays during the summer months at 11.15 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. English services are also conducted in the two Nonconformist chapels in Benllech during the season.

The coast line from Benllech in a westerly direction is of a particularly rugged character, majestic cliffs alternating with sandy coves and shingly beaches. Traeth Bychan, with its small

but delightfully pretty stretch of sand, is distant about a mile from Benllech, and a little way inland is the village of Marian Glas, standing on a high plateau and famous for its bracing air. Ample accommodation is provided here for visitors.

A little distance beyond Traeth Bychan we come to Moelfre, a quaint little fishing hamlet, which possesses quite an old-world charm of its own. The village itself is built around a sheltered cove, which forms a kind of natural harbour for the fishing boats, and which is practically the only opening in one continuous rocky sea-front. Beyond the village, the coast is exceedingly precipitous, and in stormy weather most dangerous to shipping. It was on the terrible rocks which lie a short distance from Moelfre that one of the most awful wrecks of the last century took place.



SCENE OF THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."

WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."

THE "Royal Charter" left Melbourne on the 26th of August, 1859, carrying a living freight of 404, and an enormous amount of gold, a considerable part of which was the property of fortunate diggers in the Australian goldfields, who were returning home to enjoy their fortunes. The vessel was passing the north coast of Anglesey on the night of October 25th, when a terrific storm was raging, and driven by the tempest on the Moelfre rocks, the ship foundered and all on board, with the exception of about a score, were lost. Terrible and heart-rending scenes were witnessed on the following morning and during succeeding days, when the shore was strewn with the bodies of the ill-fated passengers. All the women and children who were on board were among the drowned. With but few exceptions, all the bodies were interred in the Parish churches of Llanallgo and Llugwy. The former is situated within a short distance of the scene of the wreck, and a monument and tombstones erected there to the memory of the dead are pathetic reminders of one of the most tragic events in the annals of the sea. Charles Dickens, who spent the Christmas of 1859 at Moelfre, refers at some length to the wreck of the "Royal Charter" in "The Uncommercial Traveller."

PLACES TO VISIT.

The visitor to Red Wharf Bay or Benllech will derive considerable pleasure by making excursions to some of the very numerous points of interest in the northern portion of Anglesey. Llugwy, a hamlet situated about three miles from Benllech, should certainly be visited. Here may be seen the most complete remains of a Roman-British village ever discovered in the kingdom. This remarkable piece of antiquity was excavated under the superintendence of Mr. Bains, a relative

of Lord Boston, and an antiquarian of considerable repute. The finest and largest specimen of the "cromlech" is also to be seen in Llugwy, as well as the ruins of an ancient British chapel, evidently in use in the days of the monasteries.

Bodafon mountain, a rugged eminence from the summit of which an excellent view of the Cambrian range and a glimpse of the Isle of Man and of the Cumberland hills may be obtained on clear days, is some four or five miles from Benllech, and forms an ideal venue for picnic parties.

Some six miles from Benllech, in a north-westerly direction, and a short distance beyond the Bodafon mountain, is the old-world Anglesey market town, Llanerchymedd. From here the tourist may journey by train to Amlwch, a quaint old seaport which is well worth visiting. Close to Amlwch is Parys mountain, famous of old for its copper mines. There is reason to believe that the Romans extracted ore here during their occupation of Britain.

The tourist should not fail to pay a visit to the principal market town of Anglesey. This is Llangefni, situated almost in the centre of the island, about six miles distant from Benllech and Red Wharf. The market day is Thursday.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the north coast of Anglesey is exceptionally favourable, and the medical profession

is loud in its praises of the district. The heat in summer is never too intense, whilst the winter months are marked by a mildness which is not met with in many more southern spots on the English coast. The latter fact is proved by the variety of migratory birds which are content to spend the colder months of the year on the shores of, and in the neighbourhood of, Red Wharf Bay. In the opinion of an eminent physician, North Anglesey is very suitable as a winter health resort.

MOELFRE VILLAGE.

As a reference has been made to the birds of Anglesey, it might not be uninteresting to quote from an article published by Mr. Charles Fielding Marsh, a naturalist of repute, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the subject "An Anglesey Aviary."

"Red Wharf Bay," writes Mr. Marsh, "with a width of three miles and a semicircle of seven—

entirely uncovered at low tide—makes, with the surrounding fringe of rock and moorland, an exceptional feeding ground for every class of shore bird. . . . For music there are the soft notes of the doterel, the constant whistle of redshank, golden and green plover, sanderling and dunlin, the complaining pipe of curlew, whilst gulls innumerable add their cries to the chorus which rises and falls to the accompaniment of breaking waves. It is a natural aviary. Just now the tide is only half-way in, and in the centre of the yet uncovered sand is a blue, shining mirror of some ten acres The mirror looks as if it were set in a frame of pearls, for the gulls, in motionless but perfect double row, are resting round its edge, and in the sunlight their breasts shine fresh and luminous as any necklace. . . . The small river empties itself into the bay, yet even there it does its best to remain a river, for it has cut itself a channel right across the sands till it enters the mirror-like pool round which the gulls are sitting. . . . A few redshanks flit restlessly up and down the stream, calling with shrill pipings each time they alight on the muddy edge, in which they jerkily thrust their bills. . . . The short mountain turf goes in ridges and hillocks down into the salt, leaving chasms cut by the tide. Each hillock is a garden of mauve, sea-aster and scabious fighting for first place, and as I spring from one hillock to another, across the little pools and rills of muddy water, snipe rise and zig-zag away. . . . Some two

hundred yards off, seawards, is a clan of oyster-catchers. . . . I can see the brilliant orange of their bills, the crimson iris of their eyes. . . . As I lie down in the concealing tangle of fern a flock of dunlin sweeps over my head and alight a few yards off to feed on the brown stain at the sides of the gurgling spring. . . . Now the tide races in, driving waders and gulls closer together and every minute nearer to me. The thin fringe of sand might be some huge poultry-yard, so peopled is it with bird life. Three or four cormorants are driven in with the tide and are fishing for eels over the river's course. . . ."

FRANK REE,

Euston Station. General Manager.

London & North Western Railway.

WEEKLY OR FORTNIGHTLY

CONTRACT TICKETS

IN NORTH WALES.

Holiday Contract Tickets available for a week or a fortnight, enabling the purchasers to visit the principal places of interest and charming scenery abounding in North Wales, will be issued at the Booking Offices in the North Wales District, within the area shown below, upon production of Tourist Tickets or Excursion Tickets (available for one week or longer), which applicants have taken to any London and North Western Station within that area.

This arrangement also applies to holders of Ordinary and Tourist Tickets to Ireland, via Holyhead, or to the Cambrian Line (via Afonwen).

The charges are as follows:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
For One Week . .	24/-	17/-	14/-
For a Fortnight . .	35/-	25/-	20/-

The area over which the Holiday Contract Tickets are available for Railway Journeys extends from

PRESTATYN to HOLYHEAD,

and includes

RUTHIN **BLAENAU FESTINIOG** **CARNARVON**
LLANDUDNO **BETHESDA** **LLANBERIS**
BETTWS-Y-COED And all Intermediate Stations.

The charge for a Bicycle accompanying a passenger who has booked under this arrangement will be 3s. for one week and 5s. for a fortnight at Owner's risk, the ticket being available over the same area and for the same period as that issued for the passenger. Insurance Tickets can be obtained at a fee of One Penny, irrespective of distance.

Tickets are also issued to include Sea Trips by the **Liverpool and North Wales Steamship Co.'s Boats** between Llandudno, Beaumaris, Bangor, Menai Bridge, and Carnarvon, in addition to journeys by Trains in the area above named.

The charges (exclusive of Pier Tolls) are as follows:

	First Class Rail and Saloon on Steamer.	Second Class Rail and Saloon on Steamer.	Third Class Rail and Saloon on Steamer.
For One Week.	27/6	21/-	17/6
For a Fortnight.	40/-	30/-	25/-

Upon expiry, the Contract Tickets must be surrendered to the Company's Officials.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Company's District Superintendent, Mr. L. A. P. WARNER, Chester.

THE KEY TO NORTH WALES.

THE KEY which unlocks for the Tourist the - **TREASURES of NORTH WALES SCENERY - -**

IS THE

Holiday Contract Ticket

issued by the

London and North Western Railway

to the

Principal Stations in NORTH WALES.

14/= for a Week ***20/= for a Fortnight***

UNRESTRICTED TRAVELLING

over the most

INTERESTING PORTION of NORTH WALES.

TO KNOW . . .

HOW TO USE THE KEY

Ask for "Holiday Tours in North Wales" at any London and North Western Station or Town Office, or post free from Mr. L. A. P. Warner, General Station, Chester, or Mr. R. Turnbull, Euston Station, London, N.W.

Min-y-Don Hotel,

RED WHARF BAY.

Within a few minutes' from Railway Terminus.

RIGHT ON SEA FRONT.

Ample Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine.
Moderate Terms.

Billiards. Tennis. Boating. Posting.

W. THORP, Proprietor.

GLANDWR . .
Benllech Bay.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, Close to Sea.

Accommodation for Party or Couples.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. — MODERATE TERMS.

Mrs. T. E. JONES.

Glanrafon Hotel,

BENLLECH BAY.

Near Railway Station and Beach.

Commands magnificent views of Bay and Mountains.

First-class Cuisine.

MODERATE PRICES.

Posting in all its Branches.
Excellent Tennis Lawn.
Billiards.

Telegraphic Address: TYNYGONGL, ANGLESEY.

H. W. RICHARDS,
PROPRIETOR

William Williams,

CAR PROPRIETOR.

Tynygongl Farm,

BENLLECH.

ALL KINDS OF VEHICLES ON HIRE.

Comfortable Apartments to Let.

TYNYGONGL

— STORES, —

Benllech.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

J. P. Williams & Son.

FRON,

THE BENLLECH CORNER SHOP.

Estab. Half a Century.

L. ROBERTS,
Proprietor.

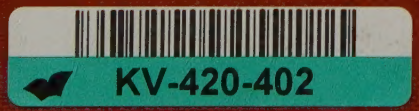
TYDDYN FADOG,

Benllech.

Ample accommodation in a delightful Farmhouse, within a few minutes of Sea-shore, and overlooking Bay.

Posting in all its Branches.

MRS. T. WILLIAMS


KV-420-402